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Original Pictures of Life.

THE PET FROM THE POOR HOUSE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,

AUTHOR OF "MALINA GRAY." "DAVID HUNT." ETC., ETC.

[ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS, IN THE YEAR 1848, BY DEACON & PETERSON, IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.]

CONTINUED.

CHAPTER VI.

Her soul was full of tender thought,
Ardent and strong but gentle, too!—
Like gems, in purest gold o'er wrought,
Or ill-wove mist lit on the dew.
Love seemed come holy in her heart
Than human passions ever are.
Pluck'st not from Heaven its purer part,
And mixed on earth its sweetest care.

It was Chester's birth-day, always a season of bright joy in his little household. He had received from the ill-effects of his fall upon the ice. The little beggar girl, instead of being a burden upon his various resources, became quite a help and comfort to them. She had now been three weeks in the family, industrious as a bee, nimble chemical, and with a sort of homely sweetness in her manner that won upon the heart without effort—never boisterous or obtrusive in her desire to please, she moved about the house like some meek and good spirit, serving—and speaking—the soft gratitude with which her little heart was brimming over. You could see it in her large and humid eyes. You could feel it in the quick joy that came and went over her face when any one asked a service of her. She seemed perfectly possessed of that most lovely art of all human feelings, human gratitude; yet she said but few words, and was always too busy for extreme sadness.

Occupation, occupation!—what a glorious thing it is for the human heart. Those who work hard seldom yield themselves entirely up to fatigue or real sorrow. When grief sits down, folds its hands, and mournfully feeds upon its own tears, weaving the dim shadows, that a little exertion might sweep away, into a funeral pall, then it is that the strong spirit is chosen out its flight, and sorrow becomes our master. When troubles flow upon you, dark and heavy, toil not with the waves—wrestle not with the torrent!—rather seek, by occupation, to divert the dark waters that threaten to overwhelm you, into the thousand channels which the duties of life always present, and, before you dream of it, those waters will be giving birth to fresh flowers as you pass along the highway of the future. They will become bright, and pure, and holy, in the sunshine which penetrates to the path of duty, in spite of every obstacle. Grief, after all, is but a selfish feeling, and selfish is the man who yields himself to the indulgence of any passion which brings no joy to his fellow men.

If little Mary Fuller did not reason thus—poor thing, she was only twelve years old—she felt thus, and a good heart is, after all, your best philosopher.

She was grateful, and that sweet feeling in itself almost a happiness. She, in her meekness and her industry, the child might have slumbered the fortitude of many a stout man, for there are no sufferings so sharp as those that sting our child hearts, and here, both of soul and body, had been keen and bitter indeed. It would have done your heart good to witness the pleased bustle going on in the policeman's dwelling on his birth-day. You would have been delighted to see with what spirit Mary Fuller entered into the preparations. There was the kitchen table, spread out with currants and raisins, and boxes of sugar, and plates of butter and eggs, that was Mrs. Chester, with the sleeves of her dark calico dress rolled up from her white arms, and her slender hands, all snowy with the flour she was measuring out in a tea-cup, and her sweet smiling lips in motion as she counted off the cups full, now of sugar, now of flour, and now of butter for the birth-day cake. There was little Isabella, beating up eggs in a great China bowl, and laughing as she shook back her curls, that the sunshine made golden

Letter From Abroad

GERMANY.

A foreign correspondent of the North American, draws the following interesting yet mournful picture of Germany and Austria. These countries are evidently in the transition state:—

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE, June 11, 1848.

None but an eye-witness to the progress of affairs in Germany, for the last three months, can form the least idea of the dissolution of all that existed in the beginning of '48, and the painful blow dealt to every branch of industry dependent on commercial credit and confidence and the arts of peace. Plough-shares may be virtually said to be turned into swords, and pruning-hooks into scythes, for the latter article seems to be the weapon of revolt now-a-days, instead of the symbol of peace and prosperity. The only mills that flourish at present are the powder mills, and the only manufactories those of rifles and sabres. Trade has ceased, and confidence is lost. Merchants are afraid to transport their goods on the great thoroughfare for Germany—the Rhine—because the sovereign people consider steamboats a humbug and imposition on the rights of the laboring classes, who should have the privilege of conveying them in wagons, so as to increase the demands for labor; and with all the efforts of the government to protect the tow-boats, they are still fired at from the shore, and a short time ago one was seized by a body of men in boats, and taken down stream. We have thus returned to the age of river-piracy, when the feudal castles that adorn the banks of the Rhine were used as strong-holds whence to attack and rob the traders of the river. Even the usual influx of tourists has so greatly diminished that the officers of the boats can scarcely obtain their salaries from the fares, and the hotels along the banks are hastening to insolvency, for the want of the usual English support which formerly filled their coffers. The list of hotel arrivals frequently presents more Americans than English. The railroads are sharing the same fate, and the falling-off of their receipts is incredible.—The idea of liberty, among the masses, has degenerated, too frequently, into perfect robbery. The peasants, in many districts, are still cutting whole forests down, and carrying them off, under the opinion that communism is virtually introduced, and the finest game preserves are perfectly sacked—this is carried so far that the Ministry, in Vienna, have appealed to them to think at least of their children in the destruction of growing forests. At the same time, those of the peasants who have property, are turning it, as fast as possible, into specie, and burying it.

A member of the Assembly declared, a short time ago, that in his district an iron pot foundry was overwhelmed with demands for iron pots for the peasants, into which they place their hard dollars and bury them; in this way immense sums of money are drawn from trade, and all business movements are paralyzed. The result of this is, that the fearful question of labor and the laboring classes is rendered still more difficult;—at this moment Vienna is paying out $200,000 per month, for the support of the workmen, and this for purposes of no import, or comparatively very little, merely to shut clamoring mouths, or to ward off a reign of terror. In Berlin the expenses to the city were $4,000 per day, for some time: all funds for this purpose are now exhausted, and hungry men are demanding bread, marching through the city in bands, carrying banners on which is inscribed "Breadless Workmen,"—"Misery and Death," &c. Where this will lead to it is difficult to predict. It must soon come to a crisis for better or worse, and the first conflict between the classes may be a social revolution, in which the question will be merely life or death. The population of Berlin has decreased about 100,000, according to the *official returns*, and the same may be said of Vienna; indeed, these two cities seem to be especially marked out for persecution. This decrease is caused by the flight of the nobility and the wealthy; and their absence would be unimportant, were it not for the only source of employment for the workmen who are now no longer called on to administer to their luxury and comfort. A private letter from Vienna informs me that on the 26th ultimo—the day of the last great demonstration—crowds of the very lowest classes of the population collected before houses of respectable appearance, and wherever the inmates would appear at the windows they were received with the cries of "to the cellar," "to the cellar," "the parlors belong to us, now." At this moment there is a provisional government there, and the nation seems on the brink of total bankruptcy—the national bank has ceased to cash notes of greater value than $12, and has just issued half-dollar and dollar notes. A mission to England for fifteen millions in silver bars, is said to have failed, and this has shaken the only hope that existed. The Emperor still remains in Innspruck and most of the Ambassadors have followed him there—the Charges remain in Vienna. It was expected that the Archduke, John of Austria, uncle to the Emperor, would be appointed Regent *ad interim*, and reside in Vienna. He is now the only popular member of the Imperial family among the people, and would be received with enthusiasm; but within a few days a new shade of diplomatic intrigue has come to light, and one which seriously affects the ladies of the Court. The Archduchess Sophia, wife of Francis Charles, successor to the throne, is bitterly opposed to Archduke John as regent, fearing that his popularity may endanger her succession, and prevent her from becoming Empress at no distant day. Her party is straining every nerve to induce the Emperor to abdicate now, that she and her husband may assume the reins immediately, and in this case they would both throw themselves into the arms of the Slavonians, and with their help reduce the rebellious Viennese to submission. The people are aware of this, and rage and foam worse than ever. Certain it is, that the Imperial house see their only hope in the present Slavonian movements, and the Convention of these tribes now being held at Prague is evidently intended to collect forces and mature plans for an attack on German interests. In Bohemia it has gone so far that a provisional government has been formed which breaks off all allegiance to the ministry now in power in Vienna. The latter has declared this high treason, and its determination to put down this movement, at the same time addressing the Emperor in very strong terms, begging him to disavow these Slavonian revolts. The fear of the Germans is, that the Imperial family are secretly favoring these movements, finding that their only hope of rescue is by favoring Slavonian interests. One circumstance connected with this convention is well worthy of note. Its programme was issued in four of the Slavonic languages, but the experience of the first few days proved that with these the various tribes could make no headway in understanding each other. They then resorted to French; this confounded the confusion still more, and they were at last obliged to take refuge in the German, the language of their enemies—and the very one which they propose to root out. The Assembly here has just resolved that no country now belonging to the Germanic Confederation, shall break off from it, but at the same time guarantees said country, if it be Slavonic, its language, and the full play of its peculiar development within the bounds of the federal constitution. The resolution of the present Congress at Prague, may, therefore, be a declaration of war against Germany, and they will be a formidable enemy, as it is not impossible that they can command Russian and Polish aid. Transylvania contains about 800,000 Germans who have emigrated to the very boundary of Turkey from Wirtemberg and Saxony—they are now perfectly surrounded by enemies—Turks, Russians, and all kinds of Slavonians, and a very dark future is staring the poor fellows in the face. The Assembly here has resolved to protect them. But resolutions are easily passed. Rumors of abdication are also coming from another quarter. It is said that Frederick William the Fourth of Prussia is tired of the pleasures of royalty, and wishes to abdicate in favor of the Prince of Prussia, his brother, who has just returned to Berlin after a long stay in London, occasioned by his "unfortunate connection with the melancholy events in Berlin!" The ministry have just laid the whole history of the Prince to the last three months before the Assembly now in session in Berlin, and, according to their account, he is an innocent man. The feeling against him has so far subsided that no new difficulties are feared, and one of the eastern provinces have elected him deputy to the Assembly. He has just issued a proclamation declaring his intention to assist in the development of constitutional liberty, and things may go off quietly.

The students still owe him a grudge, and on last Sunday they succeeded in getting up a tremendous demonstration in the form of a procession to the graves of the fallen heroes of the 18th and 19th of March. In acknowledgment of the principles of the revolution, with a determination to stamp the affair as a revolution in every sense of the word, and not a mere revolt against the government, and to demand that the present Assembly take this view of the matter, the Radicals intend to offer the resolution, "That the fallen have deserved well of their country"—which will give rise to a warm debate. It would certainly sound better were there not so much French imitation about it, but the Berliners go so far that the Democratic Club carries the blood red Jacobinic flag, and wears the red scarf in processions. The influence of the students in Germany is remarkable; they were the planners of the revolutions, and the Universities are now the seats of government in Vienna, Berlin, Munich, &c. Their executive power is based on the fists, shovels, pick axes, scythes and pitch-forks of the masses, and the last few weeks have proved that they are capable of overthrowing governments, and dissolving and imprisoning ministries. Of course, the muses are sadly neglected during these times, and the professors lecture to empty benches—indeed, most of the best professors are now in the Assembly in Frankfort. The University of Vienna has no lectures for this season; Berlin has dwindled down from 2,000 to 900, and the far-famed Heidelberg has only 400 this season. During the present Whitsuntide holidays, delegations from all the Universities of Germany hold a convention at the famous Wartburg, in the Thuringian forest, and no small quantity of thunder-bolts from that quarter may be expected, as it was shortly after the famous student-convention here, in 1817, that the student Sand shot Kotzebue in Manheim.

Religious affairs are also beginning to ferment in all directions—the free city of Frankfort resolved, last week, to abolish the Jewish oath, and in future they merely swear by the formula, "*So help me God*"—this, for the narrow-souled aristocracy of the English House of Lords. The new sect of German Catholics, led by Ronge, has been very generally admitted to full religious privileges—the first mixed marriage between that sect and the Protestants, had the first baptism in Frankfort, took place last week. The German Catholics may be almost said to preach the Republic, their leaders are so radical. In Prussia, churches of other denominations have been given to them for their divine service. The Rationalists of all Germany propose to hold a monster convention in August, and organize themselves for the battle against the church, and the old Fatherland has every prospect of having a very warm time for the coming ten years. God grant that it be for the benefit of the race!

United States SATURDAY POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1848.

TO POSTMASTERS.

We trust our old friends, the Postmasters, will exert themselves and get up large clubs for the mammoth Post; or if they do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, that they will show our Prospectus to some other influential and responsible person who will be willing to do so. We think there need be no great difficulty in getting subscribers to the enlarged paper, as those who will take the trouble to compare it with the other weekly papers, cannot fail to perceive that it outshines all competition. Let it be remembered, also, that *the postage is just the same on a first class paper, as on the meanest and poorest of the small reprints.*

NOTICE.

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State as well as of the town in which they live.

Post Masters or others sending for a club, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address when they can do so conveniently.

THE SABBATH DAY.

The Supreme Court of this State has at length given its decision in a case that has long been pending before it, relative to the constitutionality of the law forbidding any person to "do or perform any worldly employment or business whatever on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday—works of necessity or charity only excepted." The facts of the case are as follows: A Mr. Specht, a farmer and a Seventh Day Baptist, residing in Franklin county, was indicted for pursuing his ordinary avocations—such as hauling out manure, &c.—on a Sunday, and fined by the Court. He appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, in order to test the constitutionality of the law under which he was fined.

The ground taken by the counsel of the appellant, Thaddeus Stevens and J. E. Brady, was briefly this: They contended that the law in question was in direct conflict with Section 3, Article 9, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, which declares that,

"All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; no man can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent. *No human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and no preference shall be given by law to any religious establishment or modes of worship.*"

It was contended that the law in question established the first day of the week as a holy and sacred day, and by prohibiting labor upon it, does give a "preference" to certain religious establishments and modes of worship over others, and "interferes with the rights of conscience."

The decision of the Court, as delivered by Judge Bell, was in favor of the constitutionality of the law, and against the appeal. Judge Bell mainly rested his defence of the law, upon the necessity of a day of rest to the well being of society, and denied that the simple compelling of men to refrain from labor on a certain day, was a violation of their rights of conscience, or a preference shown to one form of worship over another. While he admitted that the phraseology of the law had a religious aspect, he considered that this did not change the character of the enactment, which was, in his opinion, "*essentially but a civil regulation made for the government of a man as a member of society*, and obedience to which might be properly enforced by penal sanctions." He said, "The error of the plaintiff's position is that it confounds the reason of the prohibition with its actual effect, and thus mistakes the mere restraint of physical exertion for the fetters that clog the freedom of mind and conscience."

Judge Coulter, while he united with the *decision* of Judge Bell, expressed his dissent from his argument. He believed the law to be constitutional, because it "guarded the Christian Sabbath from profanation, and prohibited work or *worldly* employment on the *Lord's Day*." He contended that we were a *Christian* people and state—"that general Christianity enters into the very frame of our social existence, *and is part of the common law of the State*." He did not recognise the right of legislation to make a day of secular cessation from labor, independent of the Christian Sabbath. He said that "Like water that flows, and the air we breathe, the Sabbath of rest—when the bondman and the free, the master and the apprentice, and all men meet in equality at the Christian altar—comes to us secured by the very organization of society, and the formation of the social compact. And it is therefore protected and guarded by our laws."

In relation to the above decision, and the views of Judge Coulter, we may say, without expressing any opinion upon the main question, that we do not think the ground upon which Judge Bell rested the support of the law, of sufficient width and weight to bear the superstructure. If the law be *merely* based upon the expediency or even necessity of a day of rest for the well being of society, and is essentially a civil regulation, it will be hard to convince men that it should of right go further than to appoint a day of rest, and only provide punishment for those who compel those under them to labor upon it. It will be hard to prove that the mere simple belief that a day of rest is conducive to physical and mental well-being, is sufficient to justify the State in punishing a man because he will not rest upon the appointed day, but chooses to take his repose upon some other.

No, the law in dispute can only be logically sustained, in our opinion, upon the ground advanced by Judge Coulter. The law, in our opinion, is based *mainly* upon the command, as understood by the nearly unanimous Christian world, to "Keep the Sabbath *holy*"—the well being resulting from observing a day of rest, being merely an incidental and not the main object of the law. As to the particular day, Sunday was not chosen, as Judge Bell implies, because some one day had to be chosen. It was chosen, simply and alone, because the great majority of the Christian world have agreed that the first day of the week is the proper one to "keep holy."

We also agree with Judge Coulter, that in order to authorize the State to pass such a law as the present one, it must be shown that this is a *Christian State*; not a State without any acknowledged religion, but a State in which while all religions and no religions are tolerated, particular regard is manifested for the Christian religion. To use the Judge's words, that "*general Christianity* enters into the very frame of our social existence, and is part of the common law of the State." And if it should be argued that this view of the case conflicts with the article of the Constitution above quoted, it must be replied, either that this endorsement of the Christian Sabbath cannot be considered giving a preference to any mode of worship, because the law relative to the Sabbath was in operation at the time the Constitution was established, and was not considered repealed by the clause in question; or else, that the preference spoken of was intended only to apply to the various prominent sects within the Christian pale, no one of *these* to be given a preference by the State over the others.

We trust, in conclusion, that our readers will understand us. We are not arguing *for or against* the decision of the Supreme Court. We are only expressing our decided opinion that that decision cannot be logically maintained upon the principles laid down by the presiding Judge—but only upon the ground taken by his associate, Judge Coulter. As to whether the ground taken by Judge Coulter is or is not in accordance with the clause of the Constitution referred to, and the rights of conscience of Seventh Day Baptists and others, it is a question which we shall not undertake, at present, to decide.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Four newspapers are printed at the Sandwich Islands, spreading religious as well as political intelligence, among a population raised within a few years from the depths of barbarism.—Exchange.

Hem! travellers say that the Sandwich Islands, which when first visited by Europeans, were filled with a numerous, happy and healthy, if ignorant population, bid fair to become depopulated before many centuries, owing to the vices and diseases contracted by the natives from their intercourse with civilized and so-called Christian nations.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message which accompanied the treaty with Mexico, and other documents, recently laid before Congress by the Executive, is a paper of considerable length. The President says that "the extensive and valuable territories ceded by Mexico to the United States constitute indemnity for the past, and the brilliant achievements and signal successes of our arms will be a guarantee of security for the future, by convincing all nations that our rights must be respected. The results of the war with Mexico have given to the United States a national character abroad which our country never before enjoyed. Our power and our resources have become known, and are respected throughout the world; and we shall probably be saved from the necessity of engaging in another foreign war for a long series of years."

The President notifies Congress that it will be necessary to provide for the payment of the twelve millions of dollars to Mexico, as provided for by the treaty—three millions of which were paid upon its ratification.

A commissioner and surveyor are to be appointed by each Government to run the boundary line before the expiration of one year. Congress is advised also to provide by law for a "board of commissioners" to decide upon all claims of our citizens against the Mexican Government, which have been assumed by the United States.

New Mexico and California are now parts of the United States. They embrace nearly ten degrees of latitude and extend from the Pacific Ocean to the Rio Grande, a mean distance of nearly a thousand miles, and contain the ports of San Diego and Monterey. "The number of our whale ships alone, now employed in the Pacific, exceeds seven hundred, requiring more than twenty thousand seamen to navigate them; while the capital invested in this particular branch of commerce is estimated at not less than forty millions of dollars. The excellent harbors of Upper California will, under our flag, afford security and repose to our commercial marine; and American mechanics will soon furnish ready means of ship building and repair, which are now so much wanted in that distant sea.

"By the acquisition of these possessions we are brought into immediate proximity with the West Coast of America, from Cape Horn to the Russian possessions North of Oregon; with the islands of the Pacific Ocean; and, by a direct voyage in steamers, we will be in less than thirty days of Canton and other parts of China."

The President advises as follows in relation to the organization of this new territory:

"In organizing Governments over these territories, fraught with such vast advantages to every portion of our Union, I invoke that spirit of concession, conciliation, and compromise in your deliberations, in which the constitution was framed, in which it should be administered, and which is so indispensable to preserve and perpetuate the harmony and union of the States. We should never forget that this Union of confederated States was established and cemented by kindred blood, and by the common toils, sufferings, dangers, and triumphs of all its parts, and has been the ever augmenting source of our national greatness and of all our blessings.

"There has, perhaps, been no period since the warning so impressively given to his countrymen by Washington to guard against geographical divisions and sectional parties, which appeals with greater force than the present to the patriotic, sober-minded and reflecting of all parties, and of all sections of our country. Who can calculate the value of our glorious Union? It is a model and example of free government to all the world, and is the star of hope and the haven of rest to the oppressed of every clime. By its preservation, we have been rapidly advanced as a nation to a height of strength, power, and happiness, without a parallel in the history of the world. As we extend its blessings over new regions, shall we be so unwise as to endanger its existence by geographical divisions and dissensions?

"With a view to encourage the early settlement of these distant possessions, I recommend that liberal grants of the public lands be secured to all our citizens who have settled, or may in a limited period settle, within their limits."

The President deprecates the existence of a large standing army, and thinks it unnecessary.—He says that "our standing army is to be found in the bosom of society. It is composed of free citizens, who are ever ready to take up arms in the service of their country, when an emergency requires it. Our experience in the war just closed, fully confirms the opinion, that such an army may be raised upon a few weeks' notice, and that our citizen-soldiers are equal to any troops in the world."

The President says that "we should adhere to the wise policy laid down by President Washington, of 'avoiding the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden we ourselves ought to bear.'"

At the commencement of Mr. Polk's administration the public debt amounted to over 17 millions of dollars; it now amounts to over 65 millions, including the 16 million loan recently negotiated under the act of March 31, 1848—the expenses of the war being 48 millions. To this sum is to be added the 12 millions to be paid to Mexico, and the debts due by Mexico to our citizens, assumed by the United States, to an amount "not exceeding 3½ millions of dollars"—making the public debt in all, (according to *our summing up, from the data given by the President*,) about 80 millions of dollars, or four dollars for each man, woman, and child in the Union.

The President confidently believes that without any change of the present tariff, this debt can be paid off at the rate of several millions annually.—He says, "Unless Congress shall authorize largely increased expenditures, for objects not of absolute necessity, the whole public debt existing before the Mexican war, and that created during its continuance, may be paid off, without any increase of taxation on the people, long before it will fall due."

The President winds up his message with some further remarks deprecatory of spending money on local objects, which will be highly distasteful to a large portion of our Whig friends, and highly acceptable to a large portion of our Democratic ones.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The news this week is of great interest. In Paris, at the last advices, an attempt was being made, probably by the Communists and the Louis Napoleon party, to overthrow the Government. Indeed the very last rumor was, that the Executive Government had resigned, and that Gen. Cavaignac, having been placed at the head of the armed forces, had declared Paris in a state of siege. Our sympathies, based upon what knowledge we have of parties in France, are with the present Government. It seems willing to go as far in efforts to ameliorate the condition of the lower classes, as is prudent.

The war between the Danes and Germans still continues. The former, backed by the great Northern powers, Sweden and Russia, are confident of ultimate success.

Russia is gathering her forces along her southern borders, and dark masses of her soldiery hang like thunder-clouds upon the northern horizon of Germany. Whether she merely contemplates defence, or designs at a favorable moment, to unite with the Sclavonian tribes in that war of races which seems impending between the Sclavonians and the Germans, it is difficult to determine; but we are inclined to think the latter. If she does aid the Sclavonians, it will only be with the ultimate object of annexing their dominions to her own already overgrown empire. "Divide and conquer," is an old maxim.

But if Russia joins the Sclavonian races, the German race will have to call in the aid of France. Then will come the great war of races, the result of which, whatever else it may be, will probably be the putting back of Republicanism for centuries.

In England the Ministry have come out in determined opposition to the Reform movements of Mr. Hume and his colleagues. This was to have been expected. Whether it will avail anything, will depend much upon the progress of affairs in France, and in the Continent generally. Disorder and anarchy in Europe, will frighten the great middle classes of England into the support of things as they are, for another twenty years.

Truly, in this day of almost universal turmoil, the citizens of the United States should thank the great Creator for having cast their lot in this favored land. Here, standing upon the sublime heights of Republicanism, we can look down upon all the strife and confusion of Europe as on a battle-field, and while we mark through the rolling clouds of the combat, the varying chances of the strife, raise grateful eyes to the clear blue heaven above us, and pray that brotherly love, between North and South, and East and West, may still continue to abound.

LAMARTINE.

The London Sun says that Lamartine recently defended himself briefly against the unjust charge that he had been a party to the conspiracy of Barbes and Blanqui, in a burst of impassioned eloquence. It was in the National Assembly that he thus spoke:—"For myself, citizens, I behold myself accused by the journals and by the factions, and I understand that accusation; they say that I have conspired with these men whom you will have to try,—perhaps in a very few days,—with Blanqui and with Barbes."—(From all sides of the Assembly, "No one believes it!—no one believes it!") M. de Lamartine continued: "If I have conspired with these men, with Blanqui, with Barbes, with Sobrier, I conspired with them only at a time when they had not revealed their true character. I have conspired with them as the lightning conductor conspires with the cloud charged with electricity! For a long time I have held up my head to these men as the lightning conductor raises its head to the thunder-cloud!" (Voices from all parts of the Assembly,—"It is true! it is true!")

GENERAL BUTLER.

Gen. Butler, who was left in command of the troops in Mexico, upon the departure of General Scott, arrived in New Orleans about a week ago. He was received with much enthusiasm. He is described as a fine, soldierly looking man, with a bright, keen eye, and a face indicative of both firmness and benevolence.

THE FOURTH.

The "celebration," as it is called, of the National Anniversary is becoming every year more general and noisy in Philadelphia. The people behaved themselves very well, on the whole, in this last; but a constant explosion of crackers, and other fire-works, prevailed during the entire day. The accidents from the fire-works were but few, not near so many as might reasonably have been expected. One sweet little girl, however, a daughter of the Home Missionary, Mr. Street, was frightened to death by the unexpected report of a pistol close to her ear. We understand that she was standing at the door, when the pistol was shot off, and ran in to her mother, complaining of a loud noise in her head. She soon went into convulsions, and in the course of a few hours was a corpse.

This occurrence should stir up the authorities of the City and Districts to some activity in restraining the yearly increasing nuisance of fire-works. The appearance of the large proclamations, menacing the wrong-doers with fines, that never are levied, is simply ridiculous. We have no objection to persons indulging themselves or their children in exploding crackers, rockets, or pistols, to their heart's content—they may regale their own ears and their own eyes, as much as they please—but let them go somewhere to do it, where they will not infringe upon the rights of others. There are some who do not enjoy to have their ears continually stunned with explosions, or their children exposed to death from fright or burning, or their houses to conflagration. Both parties can be accommodated, by the explosive portion of the population going out into the adjacent country to enjoy their amusements. Our present city celebrations of the National Anniversary are more befitting a nation of silly *boys* than a republic of free *men*. We believe that the people of the country are more sensible.

RIGHT ENOUGH.

The editor of the Telegraph, a South Carolina paper, was recently challenged, it appears, by a Dr. Sumner, on account of a couple of articles (which we have not seen) which appeared in his paper. The editor gave the names of the authors of the articles, to the Doctor, but the Doctor still persisted in challenging the editor, who coolly replied as follows:

"The two gentlemen, authors of the offensive articles, *are* as respectable and responsible as you or I, and fully competent to attend to their affairs; and I myself being (as is known to you) a member of the church, and occupying a responsible position as civil magistrate of the town, I decline the challenge contained in your note."

Right enough. Things have come to a pretty pass, if a poor editor not only has to be half vexed to death by the blunders of his correspondents, but has to fight their duels for them into the bargain. The presumption of the challenger, too, exceeds all measure. Is it fair in him, a mere doctor, to put himself on a level with a man who is not only an editor, but a member of the church, and a magistrate besides? Look at it—if the Doctor were to fall in the contest, society would suffer nothing, but rather gain by it,

"For thousands die, that *doctors* may be great;"

but if the editor was to fall, who would furnish his subscribers with their daily or weekly intellectual nutriment, take his place as a pillar in the church, or serve society in the important capacity of civil magistrate? In fact, under the circumstances, if we had been the editor in question, upon receiving the challenge we should have put on our magisterial robe and dignity, and summoned the challenger to answer for contempt of Court.

THE GREEK SLAVE.

Last week we published a very able criticism on this work of American art, from a gentleman not very favorably impressed by it. In the letter from our valued correspondent, Grace Greenwood, in another column, will be found *her* impressions, which are enthusiastic and eulogistic in the highest degree.

We would like to agree with Grace, and see all the pretty things in the statue she so eloquently describes, but really we are not able to see more in it than a beautifully moulded Greek female, with a not very beautiful face, and a rather undefined expression which might be as readily imagined the blended timidity and momentary sorrow of a happy bride at leaving her home, as the deep anguish of a Greek woman exposed to the most horrible of fates. If Mr. Powers had called his statue the Greek *Maiden*, we should have expected less, and been more easily satisfied.

But perhaps all this may be our dulness, and that Grace really sees what she thinks she sees, and not the mere ideal of her own fine imagination. Still we think it well for every one to express his own opinion, and not defer to the judgment of even the most gifted. As a work where purity and beauty of form are manifested in a high degree, we can admire this statue; but these are not sufficient of themselves, to kindle our soul into a very high degree of enthusiasm.

CURIOSITY.

Hardly any other of the cardinal virtues, is so much belabored by the moralist as Curiosity. In our childhood, that tale which makes our eyes tingle, "Meddlesome Matty," is given us to read; and in our manhood, "horrid accidents," in which the sufferers have proved martyrs to their noble desire to examine into the mysteries of circular saws, &c., &c., are continually paraded before us by the newspapers. And yet after all, what is a people without curiosity—a set of dull-witted, uninventive, droning, useless nonentities. Without curiosity, where would be the glory of the universal Yankee nation? "Nowhere!" Curiosity is the grand source of all the arts and sciences—had men no curiosity, they would not care to know anything, and of course would know nothing. But the last triumph of Curiosity is one that will endear it to every moralist. It has proven itself the foe of suicide. Since the Revolution of February, the French, it is said, have given up the practice of committing suicide, simply from an intense curiosity to see what political changes are going to take place. Let us hear no more railing then at Curiosity—as if it were possible that a faculty which enters so largely, if we may credit popular belief, into the composition of "the better half of creation," could be either a discreditable or unimportant one.

THE MALE HAND.

Hard hands, in men, though not insensible to love, know little tenderness; soft hands are more capable of tenderness than of love. Firm hands without hardness, and elastic without softness, show an extended and active intelligence. This hand becomes hard with difficulty, though under severe labor; the natural hard hand, on the contrary, hardens still more with extreme facility.—*M. d'Arpentigny in the Medical Times.*

We thought at first reading, that we had found in the above an unerring and easily tried test, by which ladies might satisfy themselves of the character of their admirers, and select the one whose hand indicated most capability of loving. But upon a more attentive perusal, we find the matter left still somewhat in the dark. For while *hard* hands, according to M. d'Arpentigny, "know little tenderness," and *soft* hands are "more capable of tenderness than of love," *firm* hands are only characterized as denoting "an extended and active intelligence." Now as into these three classes all kinds of hands may be divided, it almost necessarily follows that no man is capable of any degree of love—an appalling consideration, and one which we trust our female readers will not too hastily adopt.

LOUIS XVII.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune has furnished it with a statement to the effect that "by the death of a certain aged and respectable French gentleman in Louisiana, not long since, disclosures were made, both by verbal and written declarations, concerning a mystery which had been locked up in his bosom for near half a century, on account of a sacramental oath according to the Roman Catholic Church. He stated that Louis XVII. of France, the Dauphin, was still living among the North American Indians, with whom, in 1795, he had been placed, that he might be beyond the reach of the murderers of his royal parents."

A very probable story, this. The idea of placing the son of a King among the *Indians* for safe-keeping, is rather a touch beyond even the addled brain of that good old numskull, Louis XVI.

RAILROAD FARES.

It has been ascertained that those railroads which charge the highest comparative rates of fare, pay the smallest per centage to their stockholders. The Lowell road now carries passengers at less than two cents a mile. The Boston and Maine road charges only about two cents. The fares on the Fitchburg road were reduced from three-and-a-half cents a mile to two cents on the 1st of July. It is also expected that the Worcester, the Western, the Providence and the Eastern roads will soon conform to the example. The New York and Erie road charges only 1.72 a mile, and the Long Island 2.10.

At the rate of two cents a mile, the fare from Philadelphia to New York would only be one dollar and eighty cents. Now it is three and four dollars.

AMERICAN WHALERS.

The East India mail brought to England an account of the loss of seventeen American whalers, in a typhon, on the coast of Japan in September last. The news came originally from Capt. Taylor, of the Rebecca Sims. It is believed, however, by the experienced, that during the gale many vessels were driven from their cruising ground, and, as the season was nearly over, bore away for the neighborhood of the Equator, and not having been seen by their consorts, were considered lost. We hope this is the true state of the case.

GEN. PILLOW.

The Court of Inquiry have completely exonerated Gen. Pillow from the charges brought against him. It is now said that the Court Martial will adjourn to Morristown, New Jersey, to investigate charges against Gen. Scott. We hope not. We trust an end will be put to these follies. If Gen. Scott has been guilty of some weaknesses, and we know not that he has of any of much importance, the country can well afford to forget them in view of his brilliant services.

ANOTHER CORNER STONE.

The corner stone of another monument to Washington was laid at the Seat of Government on the Fourth. The President and Secretaries, Generals Quitman and Cadwalader, Col. May, &c., were present. The concourse of strangers was very great—principally from the neighboring country and from Baltimore. The oration by the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Speaker of the House, is said to have been a gem of the first water.

Well, the national corner stone is laid at last, and judging of the future by the past, this is the end of it. When the soil of America becomes fertile enough to grow monuments from corner-stone seeds, this monument will begin to rise slowly towards the heavens,—but, reasoning from what has been, not until then. The truth is that these monuments are generally projected by small politicians, desirous of bringing themselves prominently before the people; and the celebration at the laying of the corner stone once over, they let the monument shift for itself. The only way, we perceive at present, to raise a monument, is to announce that at the completion of every three, five or seven feet, a grand speechification shall be held to rejoice over its progress. In this way, perhaps, the necessary motive-power might be engaged to complete it.

ARRIVED AT BERMUDA.

John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, has reached Bermuda, and been placed on board a convict hulk. The following description of Bermuda, and of convict life in that island, will give our readers an idea of the "tender mercies" of the present Government of Great Britain:

"About 1,000 soldiers are garrisoned at three or four points on the Island. There are usually about 1,400 convicts incarcerated in four hulks—three at the 'Dock Yard,' and the other, the 'Thames,' on board which Mitchell has been placed, at 'St. Georges.' These men, about one half transported from five to seven years, for the *crime* of poaching on *lordly* domains, are subject to the most degrading and laborious employments, their usual occupation being building forts, drawing loads of stone like cart horses, under an intensely burning sun, with no vestige of tree or shrub for protection; other gangs are employed at work for many hours in the water, clearing out channels in diving bells, which soon puts a period to their miserable existence."

ARMY MATTERS.

The Secretary of War has resolved upon two good measures lately. The first is to grant an amnesty to Deserters, both in confinement and uncaught; and the second is to crop the hair, trim the whiskers, and totally cut off and exterminate the moustaches of the infantry regiments, both privates and officers. Deserters can now peaceably return to their homes, there being no one to harm them or make them afraid, and exposed to no other penalty than the ridicule of their fellow citizens. The following is the Army Regulation relative to hair, whiskers, &c.:

"The *hair to be short*, or what is generally termed *cropped*; the whiskers not to extend below the lower tip of the ear, and a line thence with the curve of the mouth; moustaches will not be worn (*except by cavalry regiments*) by officers or men on any pretence whatever."

DECLINED.

William S. Waite, of Illinois, the candidate for the Vice Presidency on the National Reform ticket, nominated at Philadelphia in June last, at a meeting of the Industrial Congress, has declined to accept the nomination.

The practice of nominating candidates for important offices, when it is not known that they will accept the nomination, is both wrong and foolish. It is wrong, because it places the person so nominated for weeks and perhaps months in an unfair position before his countrymen; and it is foolish, because it hurts a party to have its nominations declined. Let us have no more of it.

COL. HAYS.

The N. O. Delta announces that Col. Hays is about retiring from the army. His pecuniary circumstances are given as the cause. It is said to be difficult for "a man of kind heart and hospitable disposition" to save much from army earnings.

THANKS.

We are indebted to Alexander Evans, M. C., for public documents.

Life in New York.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK.

NO. XII.

New York, July 10, 1848.

GENTLEMEN:—There is nothing so agreeable to one who has much to do with literature or art, as the stumbling unexpectedly upon some fresh, untrumpeted work of genius—some sudden kindling of a new light. The very fact that the world has gone into raptures about anything, disposes you to be disappointed with it, and in proportion as the enthusiasm of others mounts above reasonable bounds, your own expectation is lowered. There is so much cant and humbug in modern criticism—particularly in the field of art, that one scarcely knows what dependence to place on the judgment of others. I sometimes wish some Cromwell of a critic would arise, and with a pen of Puritanic severity, slash to the right and left, till a goodly portion of the extravagant overgrowth and affectation of sentiment shall be lopped off. Perhaps this is hardly to be expected until we shall have become more generally familiar with these subjects, and possess a truer love for all that is great and beautiful therein. It is much easier to affect the language of an oracle, than to fast and watch in silence for the words of the divinity.

But I meant not to have wandered so far from the end, which is, after all, merely to describe a new musical celebrity, who has just appeared among us; and I may remark, before commencing, that my own critical attempts are of course included in the above denunciation. M. Maurice Strakosch is a young Pole, apparently not more than twenty-eight years of age, who, born in the old Sclavonian town of Lemberg, and educated in Germany, showed such signs of musical talent, that he was chosen by the Emperor of Russia, several years ago, to be the tutor of the Princess Olga. A romantic phase of his history is his having given concerts at Copenhagen with Jenny Lind, when both were poor and unknown. He came here unheralded, and almost unheard of, but some whisper of his talent as a pianist having got afloat, his first concert was well attended. He took the audience by surprise—such rare proficiency, combined with pure taste and the truest feeling for the art, was entirely unexpected. The piano was transformed under his hands; it spoke like a human voice; it rang out clear and strong as a martial trumpet; it warbled with the delicious sweetness of a bird. I was among the enraptured, and can bear witness to the wonderful effects he produced. A fantasia called *La Naÿade*, was one of his finest performances. In this the dullest ear could not have mistaken the liquid flow of the notes, like that of a clear stream, or the graceful motions of the water-nymph, gliding in under the shadowing branches. Now the sound comes with a ripple, conveying at the same time, the thought of breezes and twinkling leaves; and now there is a sparkling of the notes, like bright water-drops dashed into the air, followed by a soft, spray-like fall. What crystal sweetness in the dropping notes—what a subtle spirit of sunshine in the melody! To such strains the Grecian naiads might have borne away the boy Hylas in their sunny arms.

The "Souvenirs de Jenny Lind," was an exquisite composition, and if her voice equals its long, sweet, tremulous cadences, and passionate gushes of overpowering sweetness, with the addition of a human *soul* making itself articulate through the bewildering mazes of sound, I can believe all that has been said of her. There was now and then a strain that seemed to come from the full throat of a nightingale, as I have heard them singing at midnight in the gardens of Frenkfort.

I stopped the other day to listen to an Italian organ-boy, who ground out his round of opera melodies to a crowd of children and street-passers. His black eyes and long hair, with that dark blue gloss which contrasts so finely with the clear olive skin of the Italian peasant, were infinitely more picturesque than the round red faces and close-cropped heads of the young hopefuls about him. He spoke no English, and there was a quiet manliness in his speech when I addressed him in Italian, which charmed me. He spoke like an angel, and the melancholy of his voice was more touching than music. He was from Parma, and had been six months in this country. I asked him if he would like to stay here; but he shook his head, saying "No, signor; Italia e la mia patria!" The Italians never emigrate; they would rather beg on their own soil, than prosper in a ruder clime, and among less inspiring scenery.

No one has ever seen New York thoroughly, who has not seen it at night. If I should happen to reside elsewhere, at some future period, my most distinct recollections will be of its streets at midnight. Being obliged by my occupations to watch into the first hours of the morning, I have daily (or nightly) opportunity to see them thus. There is a strange, unearthly stillness everywhere; you meet persons now and then in Broadway, but in the smaller streets all is dim and deserted. The Park, if there be moonlight, better deserves its name than by day. The trees are cool and fresh, and in the mottled light and shade on the turf, one fails to notice the paved walks and chain-borders. Standing in front of the City Hall, whose marble pillars shine in the moon, the spire of the old brick church on Beekman street, pierces the sky, and farther off, that of St. Paul's. Only the rows of gas-lights mar the solemnity of the scene. Their yellow glare makes a discord with the pure silver ray of the celestial Drummond. There are other objects, too, which bind one's thoughts to the earth, instead of directing them, like Bryant's, to

"——Him who keeps
The vast and helpless city, while it sleeps."

There are the bodies of persons—homeless, perhaps, or locked out, or incapable of walking the necessary distance—which are thickly scattered on the steps, and along the benches around the fountain. On warm dry nights, there are always filled, and I have noticed many waiting patiently for their turn on the soft oaken couch. Sometimes a snore, very plainly audible, betokens happy unconsciousness on the part of the sleeper—but how it breaks the romance of moonlight and midnight! I prefer musing on the slumbering city, from my attic, where I can see nothing but the roofs and tree-tops, all covered with the hazy light, and nothing to be heard but a hollow footstep, dying away in some lonely street.

Sometimes a near serenade will steal in upon the quiet, and it is a luxury not easily described, to suffer one's soul to glide in through the ivory gate of dreams, on a tide of tender sound.

There is little stirring in the literary world. Helicon is dried up by the heat, and Pegasus does not fly well, when in a perspiration. The only forthcoming works I hear of, are Dr. Lieber's poem on "the West," and Poe's prose-poem of "Eureka," in which his new theory of the universe will be revealed. Whether the readers of the work will echo its title, on perusal, is a question to be decided; but many, I have no doubt, will answer with the Raven: "Nevermore!"

J. B. T.

Our Correspondents

LETTER FROM GRACE GREENWOOD.

Lynn, July 4th, 1848.

GENTLEMEN:—We have had for some days past the most dismal weather imaginable. There has been almost incessant rain, accompanied by a cold East-wind. But last night the sun gave us a magnificent pageant at his setting, as though repentant for having so long hid from us the light and glory of his countenance. He went right regally to rest, with a mass of rich cloud-drapery, all crimson and gold, floating about his couch. In the East, shone a rainbow, as resplendent as that which ages on ages ago, blessed the glad, adoring eyes of the Patriarch and his family, as it arched over the renovated earth—God's illuminated promise set in the heavens, as grand as His power, as eternal as His truth, and as beautiful as His love.

I truly believe that a lovelier morning than this which is about us now, never smiled out of heaven. It seems that Nature has put on all her glory and her gladness to join in the proud jubilee of our land—rejoicing with us in the great joy of our national freedom.

I have usually little interest in the celebration of this anniversary, but to-day, my patriotic or rather liberty sentiments are most effectually aroused. My eye brightens and my heart bounds with every gun of republican glorification, and I even look with benign sympathy upon every independent urchin's discharge of fire-crackers. To me it seems that our *rejoicing* is now more unselfish than usual; for *other* nations come in for a share. Do not all true patriots send up this day a *Te Deum* to the God of liberty for revolutionized France, struggling Germany, Italy, the glorious, leaping up from the death-like sleep of centuries, and Sicily the triumphant! What American will not remember with pride and joy inexpressible that the wisdom, the symmetrical beauty, the glory and the *success* of our republic have thus early ushered in this day of momentous changes, which may bring about the political regeneration of the old world. That our people it was who led the march of reform and worked out the great problem of human liberty for all the nations of the earth!

Oh, that we might be ever true to our own sublime teachings! That Freedom might erect her eternal altar upon our shores, whereon her sacred fire might live with a pure and heavenward glow, and "go not out, neither by day nor night." There shall torch after torch be lighted, till the dark places of the earth are illumed—till Freedom's shrines stand thick over those lands where once to breathe her name were crime, and where chains, dungeons and death were the reward of her first apostles. Till the titles and pomp of royalty, its idle pageants and grinding oppressions shall alike pass from all remembrance, and the poor man, the serf shall stand erect, clad with his restored rights, and crowned with his recognized humanity. Till "King" is the faint echo of a dead name;—till no sovereignty is acknowledged save that of honorable and impartial law—no nobility save that of moral greatness and intellectual power.

Oh, that Heaven might hear this day the prayer of the Christian patriot!—that we may not be suffered to depart wholly from the wise counsels, the true bravery, the simplicity and the *honesty* of our fathers;—that henceforth we may be at peace with our brothers and preserve inviolate our national honor. That our country may now, in her time of greatness and power, as in her humbler and darker days, "do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before God"—before Him who was with her through the midnight storm of her fearful struggle—whose blessing came down with the dawn of victory, and lingered through her long day of peace, glory and prosperity.

I mentioned in my last letter a visit to the Greek Slave, but could not then speak of it at any length. I had heard many conflicting opinions concerning this work of art, and scarcely knew what I expected to behold—I certainly looked not to see what I saw. As you have a copy of the Slave now in Philadelphia, and as I suppose that most of your readers have either seen, heard or read of it, I will not attempt a description. Without making any modest disclaimer to the possession of artistical knowledge, I trust I shall be pardoned for giving only my impressions concerning this statue, and my spirit's interpretation of the sentiment which it embodies. Who will expect severe artistic criticism from a young, untravelled author, and a woman at that?

As I entered the exhibition-room, and marked first the exquisite, the adorable beauty of the figure, I paused involuntarily, for she seemed unapproachable in the divinity of her perfect loveliness. Then my eye fell upon her manacles and chain—I saw the proud sadness of her attitude, and drew near with a pity which was half awe. Then first I looked full upon that face, grand in its heroic endurance, divinely beautiful in its purity, and inexpressibly mournful in its sorrow. I trembled—my heart beat audibly, the tears sprang to my eyes, and for some moments I gazed through mists of sad, but most exquisite emotion. With what irrepressible tenderness, with what pitying human love we look upon this glorious creation of a true artist-soul,—this divine harmony, breathing through the lines of beauty—this lofty poem, which writes itself on the gazer's spirit—this sublime tragedy in stone—this immortal embodiment of womanhood triumphant in sorrow and in degradation.

Torn forever from her country, its faith and its loves—chained in the market-place of her enemies, all disrobed and awaiting her brutal purchaser, she is yet pure as a seraph, and proud as a crowned Queen—yet unconquerably constant to her love, her country and her God. Oh, what a divinity of purity, what a glory of womanhood is round about her, holier than the halo of saints and mightier than the panoply of warriors!

Away with that false modesty, that artificial delicacy which would clothe her with aught save that spiritual vesture, that sentiment of Heavenly protection which is ever around the lovely, the innocent and the wronged. Why, as she now is, she might stand for the High Priestess of Nature, serving at a shrine infinitely purer than those her fathers reared to chaste Diana.

The total absence of all voluptuousness in the person of the Slave, with its expression of child-like innocence—the evident and terrible constraint of her bondage—the averted face, with the severe calm of its majestic resignation—all have their effect upon the mind, and one is scarce conscious of gazing upon a nude figure, clothed as the poor girl seems in the love and the sorrow of the angels.

I have elsewhere expressed this idea, in a poem on Pygmalion's statue:—

"Like Cytherea's were the rounded limbs,
The hands in whose soft fulness still and deep,
Like sleeping Loves, the chiseled dimples lay,
The hair's rich fall, the lip's exquisite curve;—
But most like Juno's were the brow of pride,
And lofty bearing of the matchless head.
While over all a [illegible] holiness,
Like Dian's purest smile around her hung,
And hushed the idle gazer, like the air
Which [illegible] or night the temples of the gods."

The reverential silence in the presence of the Greek Slave, has been often remarked. No one speaks above a whisper, and many gaze with hushed breath and tearful eyes, in a dreamy trance of admiration—in the full, deep enjoyment of a new and delicious sensation.

As to the simple *beauty* of the face, it is indeed rather severe in its character;—at least it did not seem to me as soft as either that of the Ginevra, or Proserpine of Powers. Nor should it;—a fate like the captive's would almost mould a face anew. It bears though faintly, the stern impress of misfortune—the mournful tracery of bereavements, fears and wrongs, as deeply felt, as bravely endured.

If any there be who feel the high moral power of this statue, without understanding its source, let them glance at the locket and the cross, hanging from the column at her side. To a woman's nature originally great, a worthy love and a true religious faith, impart a beauty and a grandeur which poetry and art have sanctified themselves in interpreting and embodying.

By the embroidered cap and robe at her side, as well as by the exquisite delicacy of her hands, we may know that the maiden is noble, and that luxury and homage have waited upon her steps from infancy. Then, how fearful this bondage, this exposure! Manacles on those soft, fair hands, and the gaze of vulgar eyes upon that unrobed, patrician form!

Yet of all this she evidently thinks not wholly, but with the sublime unselfishness of a great soul, forgets her own sorrow in that of those she loves. Her heart is far away with her brave and struggling country. Perchance she sees her sire vainly pouring out his life-blood for its lost liberties. She revisits in spirit her desolate home, where her mother grieves ceaselessly for the child she shall fold to her breast no more—whose return the old look out for, and whose name little children speak mournfully. And now are her thoughts with him, the best beloved; who with his young life darkened by despair, his heart riven by grief, and maddened by wrong, yet battles for his lost Greece, or sighs his soul out in weary captivity.

Oh, joy in the midst of her desolation, the will of her tyrant cannot subjugate her love, his base chains are not upon her spirit! Though his merciless hand may take from her jewelled cap and broidered vest, the emblem of her faith and the memento of her love, he cannot take from her nature the greatness that is wrapped as a royal robe about it—the power of purity, the dignity of patient endurance. Though his bold, licentious glance may linger upon her unprotected form, it cannot pierce into her heart's sanctuary of sorrow; from his gaze are hid forever its proud and beautiful and sacred memories.

Adieu, GRACE GREENWOOD.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SEVEN DAYS LATER

TROUBLE IN PARIS—BOMBARDMENT OF PRAGUE—IRISH CLUBS, &c.

The *latest* telegraphic communication from Paris, states that Paris was in a state of great excitement, and that on the 23rd of June, the troops and National Guards were fighting desperately with the people. The sacrifice of life was reported to be terrific! We wait anxiously for a confirmation or denial of this report.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Hume's motion for a reform of the representation has been brought before Parliament.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles is in a bad state of health. He is going to Madeira next August, to pass the winter there.

The professorship of modern language at Oxford University, has been offered to a "distinguished foreigner," Mons. Guizot, perhaps?

By accounts from Scotland it appears that the crop of turnips in some parts of that country has been seriously affected with the turnip fly. A large quantity of hay has been housed, the weather having been most favorable for the operation. The crop is heavy and there is abundance of grass.

It is said that the most active preparations are being made at Buckingham Palace for the Queen's intended visit to Ireland. Should the Parliamentary business be so far wound up as to permit the absence from the legislature of Earl Grey and Sir G. Grey, the Secretaries of State, her Majesty, it is believed, will leave London, *en route* to Liverpool or Birkenhead, on the 10th or 14th of August.

IRELAND.

The organization of Clubs is proceeding to an astonishing degree. In Dublin alone it is stated that there are forty clubs, each containing three hundred members, making an aggregate of twelve thousand men, who are accustomed to assemble at least once a week, for the avowed purpose of being trained and disciplined.

The county of Dublin is about to be organized in the same way, and some of the old Irish party are taking an active part in this movement.

In the Provinces, under the influence of emissaries from Dublin, the movement is rapidly progressing, and a great monster meeting in favor of Repeal is about to be held in Derry, at which the leaders of all the various sections of repeal are invited to attend.

The Nation and other confederate journals have within the last few days assumed a far more daring tone.

Mr. John O'Connell has published a long address to the people of Ireland, stating his intention of giving the League a fair trial by abstaining from public life, except in so far as his duties as a member in Parliament may require his exertions. He will not join the League, (so we understand him,) neither will he offer it any opposition.

FRANCE.

A meeting of representatives, who have hitherto supported the Government, took place on the 21st ult., at the Palais Royal, at which it was agreed that they could be no longer maintained in power. We may, therefore, expect from day to day to hear of the resignation or removal of the present Executive Commission. What will replace it no one can tell. Complete anarchy exists, and order in the streets is only preserved by the determination of the National Guard.

The *Presse* states that M. Arago has announced to his friends his intention to withdraw speedily from the Executive Government.

The Napoleon question is still the question of the day. The expected resignation of the Executive Commission being rumored on the 18th drew much of public attention, but as they have remained, the journals return to the charge. The *Napoleonien*, *le Napoleon Republicain*, *le Bonapartiste*, *La Constitution Journal de la Republique Napoleonienne*, *le Petit Corporal*, and other journals, advocate his election as President of the Republic, and never was popularity so sudden; but the serious Republicans, those who wish to see the institutions they have fought for preserved, have still much faith in the election of Armand Marrast and the consolidation of the Republic.

M. Emile Thomas, having been examined by the commission charged with the inquiry as to the ateliers nationaux, has made statements gravely compromising, it is said, the Executive Commission, and the commission of inquiry are about to apply to the Assembly for power to investigate the conduct of the Executive Commission.

A document has been found which has been supposed to have been prepared by the conspirators of the 15th of May, in which M. de Lamartine is referred to in a manner seriously to compromise him, unless satisfactory explanations are given. It is a petition, addressed from some of the clubs to the Executive Commission, in which it is stated that M. de Lamartine had promised to create the Ministry of Labor demanded by M. Louis Blanc, and to obtain from the Assembly a vote of six hundred millions for agricultural and commercial institutions, in which socialism should be brought into operation. This document is published in the *Constitutionnel*.

The Committee formed to examine the bill to re-establish the practice of divorce has pronounced, by thirteen votes to four, against the measure; the whole Committee were unanimous in declaring against the presentation of a bill at present, on the ground that the moment is inopportune. It is supposed that the Government will withdraw the bill.

The Government was quite taken by surprise by the vote of the Assembly in favor of Prince Louis Napoleon. So sure were they that his election would be annulled, that warrants were issued for his arrest if found in any part of France, and the police were promised a reward for his apprehension. On Tuesday evening, after the vote of the Assembly, the warrants were withdrawn. Besides this, a great number of the adherents of the Prince have been arrested. The Message says that by order of the Executive Government, the venders in the streets of portraits and biographies of Louis Napoleon were all arrested.

Further advices have arrived from La Creuse. The tocsin sounded in all the communes on the night of the 15th, and continued till four the next morning. The peasants formed a most formidable *corps d'armee*. They were armed with scythes, pikes and spears. The municipal authorities tried in vain to make them listen to reason. They would hear nothing. They insisted on the liberation of the prisoners, and the abolition of the additional impost of forty-five centimes decreed by the late Provisional Government. They expressed their resolution to march upon the town, and it was only by the supplications and tears of women and children, and the entreaty of the clergy, who promised that their demands should be granted, that they were induced to forbear. Troops have been sent to quell the riots. Disorders have also taken place at Rebel, Toulouse and Papignan.

Reports continue to arrive of disturbances in the provinces of La Gard, Haute Garonne, the Marne and Loire, the Var, the Loire Interieure, the Tarn and Garonne, and the Gironde.

A complete outline of the French Constitution is published. We copy the following:

In the presence of God, and in the name of the French people, the National Assembly proclaims and decrees the following

DECLARATION OF DUTIES AND RIGHTS.

The duties of man in society are summed up in respect for the Constitution, in obedience to the laws, in defence of the country, in the accomplishment of his family duties, and in the practice of that fraternal maxim—"As ye would that men should do to you, do ye to them likewise."

The Constitution guaranties to all citizens—Liberty—Equality—Security—Instruction—Labor—Property—Assistance.

Liberty consists of the rights of going and coming; of meeting peaceably and without arms; of associating; of petitioning; of exercising one's religion; of manifesting his thoughts and opinions by means of the press or otherwise. The exercise of these rights has no other limits than the rights and liberties of other nations, and the public security.

Equality consists in the exclusion of every title and privilege of birth, class, or caste, in the admissibility of every one to all public employments, without any other motive or ground for preference but virtue and talent, and the equitable participation of all citizens in the charges and advantages of society.

Security consists in the inviolability of the person, the family, the domicil, and the rights and property of each and every member of society.

The right of instruction is that which all citizens have to receive gratuitously from the State, the education proper for the development of the physical, moral, and intellectual faculties of each of them.

The right of labor is that which every man has to live by his work. Society must by the productive and general means of which it disposes, and which will be organized hereafter, furnish labor to all men in health who cannot procure it otherwise.

Property consists in the rights of enjoying and disposing of one's goods and revenues, of the fruits of his intelligence, and of his industry.

The right of assistance is that which belongs to children abandoned, to the infirm, to the old, to receive from the State the means of existing.

GUARANTEE OF RIGHTS.

The punishments of death, confiscation, slavery, perpetual punishment, and corporal degradation, are suppressed in matters regarding the press, the stamp, and the censorship. The liberty of printing is acknowledged, with the necessary guarantees for public and private interests. No one can be arrested or detained but according to the forms and in the cases prescribed by law. No one can be tried but by the ordinary tribunals. There cannot, in consequence, be created commissions or extraordinary tribunals under any pretence. They who require, promote, sign, execute, or cause to be executed, arbitrary acts, are guilty, and should be punished. All religions are admitted, as to their profession and exercise, under the equal protection of the law. The acknowledged religions alone have a right to subventions from the State. The law shall define by what signs a religion shall be ranked in society as an acknowledged religion. The obligation to taxation is the guarantee of property. Every tax is established for the general good. It is the duty of every citizen to contribute to it in proportion to his means and his fortune.—No tax can be claimed without having been previously established by law.

The property-tax is only imposed for one year. The indirect taxes may be imposed for several years.

The essential guarantees of the right of labor are, liberty of labor, voluntary association, equality in the relations between the employer and the workman; gratuitous instruction, education, suitable to each man's position; establishments of *prevoyance* and credit; the establishment of great works of public utility, and the State destined to employ the men in case of failure of work.

All the young citizens should be sent to public schools to be taught in common, each according to his destination and faculties, and to learn the rights and duties of a man and a citizen.

The house of every citizen is sacred, and cannot be entered but in the cases and forms presented by law. Property is inviolable, except it is required for public benefit, and then at a just and agreed on indemnity.

The holding of double employments or salaries is interdicted.

The Constitution guarantees the public debt and the existing pensions, the national institute, and the legion of honor.

The codes, laws, and regulations, actually existing remain in force until they shall be legally abrogated.

THE RESIGNATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

On the 15th, in the National Assembly, the following letter was read:—

"LONDON, June 14.

"Monsieur le President,—I was about to set off in order to appear at my post, when I learnt that my election had been made the pretext for disorders and disastrous errors. I repudiate all the suspicions of which I have been the object, for I seek not for power. If the people impose duties on me I shall know how to fulfil them, (movement,) but I disavow all those who have made use of my name to excite disturbance. The name which I bear is above all a symbol of order, of national glory; and, rather than be the subject of disorder and of anarchy, I should prefer remaining an exile. I send you enclosed a copy of the letter of thanks which I have addressed to all the electors who have given me their votes. Have the goodness, M. le President, to communicate this letter to my colleagues, and receive, &c.,

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

The utmost agitation followed the reading of this letter. A number of representatives quitted their places, and animated groups were formed in every part of the chamber. The Minister of War could not help remarking that in the document just read, and which had become a matter of history, the word "Republic" was not even mentioned. He pointed out this omission to the notice of the Assembly and of the whole country. (Loud cries of "Vive la Republique.") Extraordinary agitation followed, and amidst the greatest confusion, M. Thoubet proposed that the Assembly should immediately declare that Louis Napoleon had ceased to be a representative of the people.—At last, however, it was resolved to adjourn, and the Minister of Finance said, "Be certain, citizens, that the Republic will not perish because you postpone your deliberation."

On June 16th, M. Senard, the President, took the chair, and informed the Assembly that he had received another letter from Citizen Louis Napoleon:—

"LONDON, June 15, 1848.

"M. le President—I was proud to have been elected representative of the people in Paris, and in three other departments. It was, in my opinion, an ample reparation for thirty years' exile and six years' captivity. But the injurious suspicions to which my election has given rise, the disturbances of which it was the pretext, and the hostility of the executive power, impose upon me the duty to decline an honor which I am supposed to have obtained by intrigue. I desire order, and the maintenance of a wise, great, and enlightened Republic, and, since I involuntarily favor disorder, I tender my resignation, not without regret, into your hands. Tranquillity, I trust, will now be restored, and enable me to return to France as the humblest of citizens, but also as one of the most devoted to the repose and prosperity of his country.

"CHS. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

The President having observed that the admission of Citizen Louis Napoleon had not been pronounced by the Assembly, and that the committee had only declared his election valid, the Assembly was not called upon to vote on the letter, which was referred to the Minister of the Interior, with orders to convoke the electoral colleges which had returned Louis Napoleon.

Six candidates for the Presidency are already in the field, viz:—Messrs. Lamartine, Thiers, Prince Louis Bonaparte, M. Marrast, General Cavaignac, Mr. Caussidiere, Ex-Prefect of Police.

The Orleans party will support M. Thiers, and Berrger has declined in his favor; the Legitimates are divided between Thiers and Lamartine.

If the election were soon to take place, little doubt exists that Louis Bonaparte would be the successful candidate. The feeling exhibited by the French people in his favor, leaves no doubt that in the event of a Presidential election he would be returned in almost every electoral college in France. Accordingly the Constitution has already been altered to mend this first difficulty in its working, and the President, instead of being elected by the people, unless he has an absolute majority of the votes given, is to be selected by the National Assembly from five persons returned by the people.

The election of Prince Louis Napoleon as Colonel of the 4th Legion of the National Guards of the Banlieue, vice D. Alton Shee, resigned, has been definitely declared.

A new pretender is spoken of, in the person of the Prince of Leuchtemberg, son of Prince Eugene, and a relative of the Emperor of Russia.

The Paris Journals of Wednesday state that the clubs are openly concerting means to dismiss the Executive Government.

The workmen of the Ateliers Nationaux, still amounting to one hundred and ten thousand, are creating alarm, and the increase of the taxes on the articles of first necessity to the poorer classes in Paris was pregnant with mischief, but it is in the Provinces where the greatest danger is brewing. From North to South increasing discontent prevails. In the North, at Amiens, there seems a determination to march on Paris and put an end to the tyranny of the Capital, whilst in the South four departments have already organized and drilled seventy-two thousand men for that purpose.

Groups of persons in Paris assemble every evening, and shout "Vive l'Empereur."

It is reported that an English vessel has been detected off the coast landing muskets to arm the Chouans in La Vendee. About 3,000 of these have, it is said, been seized.

RUSSIA.

Advices from the Danube announce that a Russian army of thirty thousand men had entered Wallachia. It is asserted that the Emperor Nicholas contemplates enfranchising all the peasants in his dominions from personal servitude. Poland, although invested with two hundred thousand troops, is a cause of much uneasiness to the Emperor, who is said to spend whole days and nights in watching the telegraphs now established as far as Warsaw and the frontiers of Prussia.

There can be no doubt that three large Russian armies are assembling at different points between Tilsit and Cracow and these, in conjunction with the appearance of a Russian fleet in the Baltic, show that the Czar is inclined, in certain cases, to act with decided hostility against Germany.

In the Breslau journals of the 16th ultimo, it is stated that the whole Baltic sea is covered with Russian men-of-war. The whole western frontier of the Russian empire bristles with bayonets. The troops advance forwards from Lithuania and Volhynia by forced marches. The chief force of the Emperor Nicholas stands already on the river Pruth, ready at any moment to march into Moldavia, and of course into Wallachia.

GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

In the sitting of the 14th, the following resolution was adopted:—"The Germanic Diet shall be invited to assign, by constitutional means, for the purpose of founding a German navy, a sum of six millions of thalers, the use of which is to be accounted for by the central provisional power to the National Assembly; the half of the above sum to be immediately raised, and the remainder to be used as it may be wanted."

The discussion in the Frankfort Constituent Assembly on the report of the Committee respecting the central executive commenced on the 19th.—The result has not yet transpired. It is probable that the Assembly will vote for the federal directory of three persons, to be chosen by the various German Governments, and approved of by the Assembly.

Letters from Frankfort-on-the-Maine state that the Diet had unanimously declared that Trieste was a part of Germany, and that any attack thereon would be considered as a declaration of war against Germany.

HESSE DARMSTADT.

Ludwig II., Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, expired at Darmstadt on the 16th ult. He was 72 years of age, and his death had been expected. He is succeeded by the Hereditary Grand Duke Ludwig, who had been governing the affairs of the Grand Duchy since March last, when the German movement first commenced.

AUSTRIA.

The *Algemeine Zeitung* states that the Emperor intends to leave Innspruck on the 19th or 20th ult., and that he will arrive at Vienna on the 25th, when he is to be present at the opening of the Diet.

Letters from Innspruck state that the Emperor is greatly indisposed, and was from that cause obliged to postpone the reception of the Moravian deputation and that of Morrichini. His nerves have been greatly tried by the extreme excitement in which he is incessantly kept by the various reports from Italy, Vienna, Hungary and Croatia, and the innumerable deputations and audiences which he has been compelled to receive and give.

Intelligence has just reached us from Vienna, stating that the Austrian Government had accepted of the mediation of England in the dispute between that country and Italy. The funds at Vienna had an improving tendency.

ITALY.

The decree for the separation of the spiritual and temporal power of the Pope is in progress through the Chambers, and gives general satisfaction.

A regular Provisional Government has been formed at Vicenza, in the kingdom of Naples, in order to organize a general agreement, and to co-operate with the Calabrians in arms.

Affairs are not so favorable for the Piedmontese. Radetsky, after the capitulation of Vicenza, had returned into Verona with 15,000 men, so that the meditated attack upon that fortress by Charles Albert, with fifty thousand men had been relinquished after they had been brought within three miles of the town.

Charles Albert has accordingly returned to his old head-quarters at Vallegio.

Vicenza fell into the hands of the Austrians on the 11th. The garrison having exhausted their ammunition, Gen. Durando capitulated to leave the town. Durando has agreed to retire beyond the Po, and not to serve in the war during the next three months.

The Austrians in the Venetian country have been strongly reinforced, and have entered Padua in triumph.

The act of the union of Lombardy and Piedmont was signed on the 10th ult. at Rome.

PRUSSIA.

There has been a formidable riot at Berlin. An attack was made by the people and students on the Arsenal, which was successful. The soldiers who were inside gave place to a detachment of students and the handwerker-verein.

After the arsenal had been occupied, the excitement subsided, and the military moved again into the arsenal, on which occasion they were guilty of every species of brutality. Towards midnight, there was hardly anybody left in the streets, except a few straggling homewards, patrols of the burgher guard, and a strong force of the latter stationed between the arsenal and the residence of the commander of Berlin. Towards 3 o'clock in the morning, the quiet of the town was again disturbed by three signal shots, and by the spreading of the report that the military were entering the town. It turned out that the troops stationed in Berlin, which had received once for all orders on occasions of considerable disturbance to leave the town, were returning again to their barracks. During the whole duration of the disturbance the burgerwehr (burghers or National Guard) showed themselves very little inclined to offer any serious opposition to the people, as they have ceased to be under any apprehension for their property.

The Government the next day bussied itself about taking measures for the protection of the National Assembly, but a deputy, named Uhlich, formally moved that the Assembly should declare that it did not require any armed guard, but that it placed itself under the protection of the people of Berlin. This motion was carried by a great majority. It was, of course, equivalent to a defeat of the Government, and the Ministry tendered their resignation. A new Ministry has not yet been appointed.

The Prussian Government has recalled General Von Colomb from Posen, where he distinguished himself by his severities against the Polish inhabitants. He is replaced by General Von Brunneck. This important step has, it is asserted, been taken by the Cabinet, in consequence of having received an energetic note from the French Republic. Von Colomb has been appointed Governor of Konigsberg. The address in reply to the King's speech was not printed up to the same night.

BOHEMIA.

Prague has been battered to ruins by the Austrian troops. The cannon never ceased vomiting destruction upon the ill-fated city during the whole of the 16th. The slaughter has, according to all accounts, been fearful. The cause was as follows:

The King having refused to confirm the Provisional Government, and Prince Windischgratz having erected batteries round the town, the mob and the students rose en masse and demanded arms.

The next day was quiet, but one of the Deputies moved that the Assembly should send away all the troops, and put themselves under the protection of the people. This was carried, and the Government resigned.

A collision having ensued between the Burgher Guard and the people, some assassin seized the opportunity to indulge his private malice by firing a rifle at the Princess Windischgratz, who was shot in the head. The victim was the daughter of the celebrated Prince Schwartzenbourg. One of the Princess's sons was also mortally wounded.

In these exciting circumstances, Prince Windischgratz, with great calmness and dignity, entreated the mob to disperse, but to no effect. They endeavored to hang him up to a lamp by a rope which they procured, when he was rescued by his grenadiers.

At 3 o'clock the people, not having taken down their barricades as he had required, he ordered heavy guns to be brought into play, and he continued firing until 10 o'clock at night. The conflict lasted almost without interruption during the next day, and by the latest accounts we hear that Prague was a heap of ruins.

VIENNA, June 18.—Intelligence from Prague is of a more quiet character. The city has capitulated. The rebels have given fourteen hostages, and Prince Windischgratz, who has again undertaken the supreme command, has occupied it with his troops.

New Publications.

THE JOHN DONKEY. The last number of the Donkey contains an engraving representing "The Seat of War, or Gen. Taylor attacking the Chief of the Michigans." We quote the following from its pages:

PLEASURES OF LIFE.

Walking in, *sans ceremonie*, to see your dearly beloved, and find her seated along side of a tall, black whiskered fellow, into whose face she looks very intently.

Dressing in a great hurry to go to a party, and finding that your only clean shirt has a great streak of black across the bosom.

Trying to show your agility to some charming ladies, on a rainy day; you attempt to leap a puddle, and alight accurately in the centre. N. B. You have on white trousers.

THANKS.

On the part of all the juveniles of Philadelphia, we are requested to return thanks to his Honor, the Mayor, for his timely proclamation against fire-crackers, chasers, and other ingenious compounds of gun-powder and paper. As the proclamation is never enforced, it serves to remind them of the approach of their annual Saturnalium, and they are profoundly grateful to Mayor Swift, for his polite attention.

CHARMS AND COUNTER CHARMS. *Two volumes. By Maria J. McIntosh. New York: D. Appleton & Co.* The author of this work has won much reputation by her former works, "Aunt Kitty's Tales," "Conquest and Self-Conquest," &c., and the present novel will no doubt be eagerly seized upon by her numerous admirers. The moral of the book may be read in the following passage from Milton's Comus:

"None
But such as good men can give good things;
And that which is not good, is not delicious
To a well-governed and wise appetite."

For sale by *G. S. Appleton, Philadelphia.*

HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1789. *By Louis Blanc.* Part second of this work has been issued. It is very ably written. Published by *Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents a volume.*

THE RENEGADE. *By Emerson Bennett. Cincinnati: Robinson & Jones.* This is a story of Border Life. For sale by *T. B. Peterson, Phila.*

THE MAGAZINES. Graham and Godey for August have been received—both fine numbers. We will notice them more particularly in our next.

☞ Arago is now the popular hero of the day in Paris. The front of his house is daily decorated and illuminated by the people. Busts and portraits of him without number have been executed.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The number of deaths during the last week in this city was 263—adults 99, and children 164.

☞ Why is a puppy-dog like a lover? Because *he barks and mews.*

United States SATURDAY POST.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1848.

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

On Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, Francis R. Shunk resigned the office of Governor of this State, to which office he had been elected for three years from the third Tuesday of January last.

The reason of the resignation is the serious illness of Mr. Shunk, which is alluded to very touchingly and impressively in his letter of resignation.

The date of the Governor's resignation is the 9th inst. It is stated by him to have been made thus early, without awaiting the result of his illness, in order to give the people an opportunity of electing a new Governor at the October election—the Constitution declaring that in case of the death or resignation of the Governor, the Speaker of the Senate (who is, in the present case, a Whig,) shall exercise the office until another Governor is qualified; the election to take place at the next annual election, *unless such death or resignation shall occur within the three months immediately preceding the election.* But notwithstanding the Governor has avowedly acted with the intent of enabling the people to choose his successor at the next election, and resigned within the prescribed constitutional time, the difficulty does not seem to be entirely avoided. For the General Election Law, in providing for such a case, says not only that the Governor must resign, *but that the writs for a new election must issue at least three calendar months before the election,* which latter is impossible in this case.

It is certainly very desirable that a Governor should be elected by the people, in preference to the exercise of the office by the Speaker of the Senate until January, 1850. But whether it can be done according to the present law, seems as yet doubtful. If it cannot be, the Governor *de facto* (the Speaker of the Senate,) will probably immediately convoke an extra session of the Legislature, and take such action as may be necessary to reconcile the Election Law with the positive requirements of the Constitution.

The following is the Governor's letter of resignation:

HARRISBURG, July 9, 1848.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

It having pleased Divine Providence to deprive me of the strength necessary to the further discharge of the duties of your Chief Magistrate, and to lay me on a bed of sickness, from which I am admonished by my physicians, and my own increasing debility, I may in all human probability never rise, I have resolved, upon mature reflection, under a conviction of duty, on this day to restore to you the trust with which your suffrages have clothed me, in order that you may avail yourselves of the provision of the Constitution to choose a successor at the next General Election. I therefore hereby resign the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and direct this, my resignation, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In taking leave of you under circumstances so solemn, accept my gratitude for the confidence you have reposed in me. My prayer is that peace, virtue, intelligence and religion may pervade all your borders; that the free institutions you have inherited from your ancestors may remain unimpaired until the latest posterity; that the same kind Providence which has already so signally blessed you, may conduct you to a still higher state of individual and social happiness; and when the world shall close upon you as I feel it is soon about to close upon me, that you may enjoy the consolations of the Christian's faith, and be gathered, without a wanderer lost, into the fold of the great Shepherd above. FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

The undersigned were present at the execution of the above instrument of writing.

H. BUEHLER.
July 9th, 1848. W. R. DE WITT.

FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE.

A Liverpool correspondent of the New York Herald writes as follows:

"About the moment of the Cambria's departure last Saturday, a dreadful occurrence was taking place at the Zoological Garden near this town. As one of the keepers was engaged in his usual office of cleaning out the den of the elephant 'Rajah,' he struck the animal a blow with the broom to make him move. The animal took no notice, and the blow was repeated with severity, which so irritated Rajah that he forced the keeper with his tusks against the timbers which form the den, hurting him so severely, that as the elephant retired, he fell back on the ground. The elephant had not done with him, but again approached, and placing his great foot, which measures four feet round it, upon his body, crushed him to death.

"The proprietor, who was in the gardens, at the time, determined upon having the animal destroyed, and upon representing the case at the barracks, obtained the services of thirty-six riflemen, and to prepare for the worst, for it was alleged that the elephant was mad, two field pieces, also, two captains accompanying the men. A dose of two ounces of prussic acid was administered to the animal, which scarcely produced any effect—at least he soon overcame it. Twelve of the soldiers then fired, but without effect, and upon twelve additional shots being discharged one only took effect. It entered under the fore-shoulder—the animal reeled and fell dead. Van Amburgh, who was present at the execution, said that only one ball took effect. Rajah was a noble animal—the largest elephant in the kingdom, and cost the proprietor at the gardens £600, eleven years ago. He was thirty-five years old, was ten feet high, and weighed nearly four tons! This was the second keeper he had killed.

From Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.

On the 5th, the consideration of the adjournment resolution was resumed.

Mr. Clayton commenced a reply to Mr. Foote's interrogatories respecting General Taylor, when he was called to order by Mr. Niles.

Mr. Westcott said that he had examined the rules and could not find that the Chair had any power to restrict the debate.

The Chair decided that the Senator from Delaware was out of order.

Mr. Clayton appealed from his decision. His side of the Senate had been charged with desiring an early adjournment, to avoid the discussion of the very question which he was proceeding to discuss, in order to show that they were not in favor of an early adjournment to avoid that discussion. After further debate, Mr. Clayton withdrew his appeal.

Mr. Mangum then moved that Mr. Clayton be allowed to proceed, notwithstanding the decision of the Chair. Upon this motion an interesting debate ensued, in which Messrs. Berrien, Downs, Borland, Hamlin, Calhoun, Badger, Westcott, Butler, Foote and Niles participated.

Mr. Bright moved a postponement of the whole subject, and that the Oregon Bill be taken up, but this was negatived by a vote of 20 to 29.

Mr. Turney then renewed the motion to lay the whole subject upon the table, but this was also negatived—yeas 11, nays 39.

Mr. Niles then proceeded in his remarks, after which Mr. Mangum's motion, allowing Mr. Clayton to proceed, was adopted by a vote of yeas 29, nays 22.

Mr. Clayton then replied to Mr. Foote, repeating Gen. Taylor's opinions at considerable length, during which he discussed the relative merits of Generals Cass and Taylor.

The debate was also participated in by Messrs. Foote, Fitch, Breese and Westcott.

The question then recurred on Mr. Bright's motion to amend the resolution so as to adjourn on the 31st of July, which was adopted by a vote of 30 to 18.

Mr. Bright then moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the motion was adopted by a vote of 24 to 22.

On the 6th, Mr. Dix, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill from the House re-establishing a Collection District at Brunswick, Georgia, without amendment, and it was then read a third time and passed.

The joint resolution passed by the House presenting the brass pieces captured at Bennington, during the Revolution, to the State of Vermont, was passed finally.

The joint resolution from the House changing the location of a light-house on Lake Superior was also passed.

On motion, the Senate laid aside the morning business and proceeded to the consideration of the Oregon Bill.

Mr. Mason addressed the Senate in denial of the right of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories. He discussed the question at considerable length, and when he had concluded, Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, obtained the floor, when the bill was informally laid aside.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the Naval Appropriation Bill was then taken up. Mr. Atherton offered an amendment, striking out the appropriations for Marine Hospitals in the West and South-West. Upon this motion a long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Atherton, Johnson, of Louisiana, Davis, of Miss., Phelps, Breese, Underwood, Davis, of Massachusetts, Benton, Downs, Sebastian, Westcott, Borland, and Sturgeon, participated. The subject was then informally laid aside.

On the 7th, Mr. Dix, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, allowing the paymasters of the volunteers to charge commissions on their disbursements, provided that their receipts from this source do not exceed one thousand dollars per annum. The bill was read twice and then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and passed by unanimous consent.

Mr. Niles, from the Select Committee, to which was referred the bill from the House authorising the sale of certain lands to Asa Whitney, for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, reported the bill with sundry amendments. Mr. N. gave notice that he would move that the Senate proceed to the speedy consideration of this bill, and ask that the vote be taken without debate, as he thought that speedy action was important to the success of the measure.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, submitted a resolution for consideration, instructing the Finance Committee to inquire what measures are necessary to provide for the payment of the adjudicated claims of our citizens upon the Republic of Mexico. Adopted.

Mr. Walker, of Wisconsin, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill, amendatory of the act providing for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union.

A bill was reported by Mr. Dickinson, providing for the suppression of spurious coin, Treasury Notes, &c.

After the consideration of other unimportant business, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, being the Oregon Bill. Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, addressed the Senate.

Mr. Hale intimated that he should reply to the arguments advanced by the Southern Senators at some future day.

After some unimportant business, Mr. Butler moved to take up the resolution which he had previously offered, to add two members to the Committee on Territories. Upon this motion an interesting debate sprang up, in which Messrs. Hale, Davis, of Mississippi, Breese, Butler, Atchison, Westcott, Yulee, Foote, Bright and Dayton participated. Without taking any vote upon the question, the Senate adjourned.

On the 8th, Mr. Bell, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a joint resolution providing for a just and fair settlement of the claims of the Cherokee Indians under the treaty of 1836. After some debate, the question was laid aside for the present.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect certain stipulations of the treaty with Mexico.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Butler's resolution, adding two members to the Committee on Territories, which gave rise to another warm debate, in which Messrs. Butler, Dayton, Westcott, Breese, Davis, of Mass., and others participated, at the conclusion of which, the yeas and nays were demanded, and stood as follows: yeas 17, nays 27, and so the resolution was negatived.

The order of the day was then called for, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Oregon Bill.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, addressed the Senate at length in favor of the right of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territories.

On the 10th, Mr. Hale presented a bill from the Committee on Public Lands, to prevent speculations in the public domain, and providing that every male citizen owning no other land may enter one hundred and sixty acres, and receive a patent therefor, after a residence of five years upon it.

A petition from his constituents was presented by Mr. Upham, praying Congress to appropriate money sufficient for the purchase of Mount Vernon, and to establish there a national botanical garden and agricultural institute. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Hannegan presented a petition praying that Congress should purchase the Gallery of Indian Portraits collected by Mr. Catlin. Referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. Niles, from the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to authorize Mr. Vattemere to frank and receive free of postage, documents, books and letters for international exchanges, which was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, which was done, the yeas and nays were taken, and it was passed.

Mr. Atherton, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill making provision for the payment of the liquidated claims against Mexico.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the regular order of the day, the Oregon Territorial Bill.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson having the floor, addressed the Senate in a discussion of the question. He spoke at least three hours with great ability, closing in an earnest recommendation that such a compromise will be agreed upon as will reconcile the North and the South.

Mr. Hannegan gave notice that he would move, as an amendment, a provision that all States formed out of the Territories South of the line agreed upon by the Missouri Compromise, be admitted into the Union, either as free or slave States, according to the wishes of the people inhabiting them. The subject was then laid aside informally, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 5th, Mr. Cocke moved to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill granting half pay to the widows and orphans of those who died in the Mexican war. The motion prevailed, after which the bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. Botts made an unsuccessful motion to take the bill respecting the reduction of the number of officers of the Army, out of the Committee. Objections were made to the motion, and it was laid aside.

The Speaker announced the first business in order to be the resolutions from the Committee on Commerce in favor of the Harbor and River Improvements, and condemning the President's veto respecting the same.

Mr. Sims moved to lay the resolutions upon the table, which was taken by yeas and nays, and negatived. Yeas 65; nays 103. An interesting discussion ensued, in which Messrs. McClelland, Hunt, Rhett, and others, were engaged.

Mr. Hunt called for the previous question, which being sustained by the House, the question was taken upon the first resolution, which was that the Constitution vests in Congress the power to appropriate moneys to improve harbors and navigable streams, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 128, nays 59.

Before proceeding any further, on motion of Mr. Cobb, the House went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Root in the Chair, and took up the Civil Appropriation Bill.

Many amendments were offered, and one limiting the mileage of members was adopted.

[Glad to hear of the adoption of such an amendment. We hope it goes the whole figure.—*Editor Post.*]

On the 6th, Mr. Preston, from the Committee on the Library, reported a bill authorizing the purchase of the papers of the late Alexander Hamilton, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hunt called for the further consideration of the River and Harbor resolutions, which were taken up as the regular business in order.

Mr. Turner spoke against them, and declaring it to be a cowardly act to spring them thus upon the House.

Mr. Wentworth made a few remarks favorable to the bill that had been vetoed by the President.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the subject was laid aside, and the House went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Root in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Post Office Bill.

Mr. Haralson advocated an item appropriating $50,000 for carrying the mail to and from Havana.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, opposed the appropriation.

The Senate's amendments were adopted, and the bill was then informally laid aside.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was next taken up, and the amendments made by the Senate discussed at length by Messrs. Johnson, of Arkansas, Mr. McKay and others, after which the Committee rose.

A message from the President was read, accompanying the ratified treaty. The message recommends some action in relation to the provisions of the treaty, and says that the territory obtained is an indemnity for the past, and the victories of our army a security for the future. It gives the amounts to be met, and asks that Congress should make appropriations to meet them.

Mr. Burt moved its reference to the appropriate Committees.

Mr. Vinton made an impassioned speech against the President's course. If the Rio Grande was our boundary, he wished to know what authority the President had to establish a civil government in New Mexico. Without action upon the subject the House adjourned.

On the 7th, the bill extending the Pension Laws to the Ordnance Corps was passed.

The bill for the re-organization of the army, with the Senate's amendments, retaining all the officers until the 4th of March next, was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, was opposed to retaining the officers.

Mr. Gentry followed on the same side. The war having now ended, let the newly appointed officers retire; the old number was amply sufficient for the peace establishment.

Mr. Botts said that, as the proclamation of peace had been published this day, the law must be passed to-day, or the officers of the army would be reduced to the former number—one Major General, two Brigadier Generals, and so on. This would compel the President to discriminate between Generals Taylor and Scott, as one would have to be dismissed. It would also be unjust to the four others promoted during the war.

Mr. Boyden said that the proclamation was dated the Fourth of July, and it was now too late to meet the exigency.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Root, Chairman, and resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation Bill.

The amendments were discussed by Messrs. Thompson, of Indiana, Barringer and others.—After a long discussion the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

On the 8th, the House resumed the consideration of the proposition to defer the time for reducing the number of officers of the army until the 4th of March, 1849.

Mr. Botts remarked that he had seen a statement to the effect that the law of 1847, reducing the number of army officers, would not take effect until the 20th inst. This would allow the Military Committee an opportunity to frame a bill meeting the exigency of the case. The subject was accordingly referred.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Root as Chairman, and took up the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Gentry warmly advocated the claim of the North Carolina Indians. The debate was participated in by several members, after which an amendment, appropriating some $50,000 to pay the claim of the North Carolina Indians was adopted. The Committee then rose, and having reported the bill as amended to the House, the same was passed, yeas 94, nays 71. Adjourned.

On the 10th, a motion was made to take up the resolution from the Senate, relative to the Southern Mail, but it was negatived.

After several other unsuccessful motions to take up different subjects, Mr. Colt, of Georgia, moved to suspend the rules, in order that he might move the reference of the President's peace message. The motion was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative, two-thirds not voting for it—yeas 91, nays 70.

Mr. Stephens moved to suspend the rules to allow him to introduce a resolution calling for information relative to the authentic boundaries of California and New Mexico, and, also, whether the civil governments have not been, by the President, appointed there, and whether trials and convictions under Governors Kearney and Stockton have occurred, and if so, upon what authority! The motion was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 169, nays 7.

Mr. Stephens then addressed the House in an excited manner, commenting upon the President's alleged inconsistency and duplicity in claiming the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source, in the Message of 1846, as the Texas boundary, and in Slidell's instructions declaring that Texas has not established the said boundary.

His remarks occasioned great excitement and he was interrupted, on leave, and interrogated by Messrs. McLane, Pillsbury and others several times.

Mr. McLane contended that there was no inconsistency in the President's declarations.

Mr. Stephens replied vehemently, and said that no honorable man could declare his belief that President Polk had been consistent in this matter, or could tell the truth.

Mr. McClernand followed in a defence of the administration, and assailed the Whigs at the same time, questioning the fitness of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.

Mr. Schenck made a bitter speech against the administration.

Mr. McLane followed, defending the administration, and made a bitter reply to Mr. Schenck's remarks. He said that the tirade that had just been listened to would meet the contumely of every honorable man.

Mr. Stephens said he would not be exempted from receiving the contumely of the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. McLane replied. I inform the gentleman, any man who does receive my contumely is none the better for it.

Some further remarks and calls to order ensued, when Mr. Hudson moved the previous question, which was sustained by the House, and the resolution passed.

Miscellaneous.

PENNSYLVANIA'S GREAT MEN.

The State of Pennsylvania has never received justice at the hands of historians. This arises from the fact that most of the writers of this country have been New England born, and have eulogized their own section of the Union at the expense of the Middle States, and particularly of Pennsylvania. And yet few States have produced as many great men as the "old Keystone."

In military genius, especially, this commonwealth has been fertile. Here Wayne, "the thunderbolt of war," was born and bred, a man with a courage as great as either Putnam or Arnold, but possessing more talent than the first, and more principle than the last. Here also was born Major General Brown, the first officer to check the British arms in the last war, and whose victories at Sackett's Harbor, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie, extorted peace from England, and elevated our national glory to the highest pitch. In the Mexican war, Persifer Smith and Cadwalader, both sons of Pennsylvania, have maintained, with unabated effulgence, the reputation of this State. Besides these generals of first-rate ability, the "old Keystone" can boast others—Mifflin, Armstrong, the elder Cadwaladers, and a host of inferior rank.

Some of the greatest naval heroes of the United States are Pennsylvanians. Here was born Nicholas Biddle, the captain of the frigate Randolph, which was blown up during an engagement with a British force in the war of Independence. Here was born and bred Commodore Stewart, the hero of more than a dozen victories. Decatur, the Nelson of America, may be considered a native of Pennsylvania, for here his parents resided, and here his boyhood was spent, though his birth occurred in Maryland, during a temporary sojourn of his mother there. Capt. James Biddle is a native of Pennsylvania. The chivalrous Lieutenant Burrows was born in this commonwealth. Pennsylvania has been the adopted State of others of almost equal renown. Here Barry, Dale, Barney, Murray, Hill, Porter, and many more of the gallant spirits of the navy established their families, resided while on shore, and finally laid their bones. A host of officers of lesser rank and renown owe their birth to Pennsylvania! In a word, the presence of Independence Hall seems to act like a spell on the military genius of our State, for in seasons of peril to our common country, the sons of Pennsylvania have ever been foremost in the strife.

In men of science and professional skill, Pennsylvania has, from the first, taken the lead. Here Rittenhouse, the great mathematician, was born, in the little village of Germantown, about six miles from Philadelphia. Godfrey, the inventor of the Quadrant, and Bartram, the great botanist, were born in Pennsylvania. It was in Lancaster county, of this State, that Fulton drew his first breath. Here Hare, the inventor of the compound blow-pipe, and one of the greatest chemists of the age, had his native place. Here, a host of medical men of the highest reputation have flourished,—Rush, Physick, Wistar, Parrish, Chapman and Gerhard. Here have been born and bred some of the greatest lawyers of this or any age. Here, Bishop White, the first Episcopal Bishop, and William Bradford, the first Attorney General of the United States, were born. Pennsylvania may well claim Franklin for her own, for though he was born in Massachusetts, he emigrated hither in youth, and here all his great discoveries were made. Here Fitch set in motion the first boat ever propelled by steam in America, nearly twenty years before Fulton ascended the Hudson. Here Robert Morris, the great financier; Priestly, the discoverer of oxygen gas; Thomson, the Secretary of the first Congress, and other distinguished men, born abroad, won their reputation, and fixed their permanent homes.

West, the great painter, was born in this State; so also was Ramsay, the American historian,—Lindley Murray, the grammarian; Darby, the geographer; and Barton, the medical author, were natives of Pennsylvania. Catlin, the great Indian traveller, owes his origin to this commonwealth. Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and not in Virginia, as the popular biographies of his life record. Brady, the celebrated scout, was also born in this State. Henry, the inventor of the screw-augur, was a native of Lancaster, in Pennsylvania. Lenhart, the mathematician, was born in York. Denning, the first man to form effective wrought iron cannon, was a Pennsylvanian.

We might enlarge the list; but we have said enough. Other States may boast of their successful politicians. Pennsylvania has prouder things to show! *Her* jewels are patriots who bled for liberty; philanthropists who have benefitted mankind, and men of science whose inventions have civilized the world.—*Evening Bulletin.*

GOOD CUSTOM.—A Spanish peasant, when he eats a good apple, peach, or any other fruit, in a forest or by the roadside, plants the seed, and hence it is, that the woodlands and roadsides of Spain have more fruit in and along them, than those of any other country. Let the Yankee "go and do likewise."

AN EPITAPH.—In St. Paul's churchyard, in New York, is to be found this epitaph:

Here lies John Peter's, who was Peter's son,
Six years he lived, and then his race was run;
If he'd a lived a little longer span,
Why then John Peters would have died a man.

Clippings.

☞ There is great speculation going on in a part of North Carolina, in consequence, it is said, of the discovery of a gold mountain, somewhere in Buncombe, we think. Three young men of Ashville, in that county, recently paid $18,000 for a single lot, and gold to the amount of $1,400 is said to have been obtained from a single bushel of earth.

☞ A man Down East says that he has worn out four pair of boots, within the last two months, trying to collect the money to pay for them.

☞ What tree is that which has neither root nor foliage, and yet annually bears upon its leafless summit the most beautiful, lovely, and estimable flower in the whole universe? A lady's *saddle-tree*, to be sure.

☞ Louis Philippe was in the habit of boasting, to his friends, that for the last sixteen years he had not read a newspaper. He will find them quite interesting about this time.

☞ Ralph Waldo Emerson is delivering a course of Lectures, in London, on the "Tendencies and Duties of Men of Thought."

☞ When a little boy three years old, was asked how he did to save himself in the ruins of the house he was in, at the time of the explosion of the Nashville powder magazine, he said, "I did not save myself at all. God saved me!"

WOMAN.

Not she with traitrous kiss her Saviour stung—
Not she denied him with unholy tongue;
She, when Apostles shrank, could danger brave—
Last at His cross, and earliest at his grave!

☞ Why is it impossible for a man who sells children's hose, to become a wholesale dealer? Because he must have a small *stock in trade.*

☞ M. Arago has estimated, that about seven millions of comets frequent the solar system, which (says a writer in Frazer) fully accounts for the numbers annually discovered.

☞ A lady, who was not wholly indebted to nature for her blooming red cheeks, was seen passing up Ann street the other day, with a written label on her back—"*Beware of Paint.*" A mischievous boy had put it there.

☞ The London *Times* gives a London mob an enviable character. It says: "A few watches and pocket handkerchiefs generally prove sufficient to satisfy the ambition of our noisiest revolutionists."

☞ Mirth is never so lawful as in travelling, where it shortens long miles and makes rough roads smooth; it sweetens bad usage, by making bad dinners and bad wine go down, and bad horses go on.

☞ William Howitt has gone into bankruptcy, we see, by the late advices from London. He had been engaged with a Mr. Saunders, in publishing *The People's Journal*, but now, at the age of more than fifty, he finds himself encumbered with obligations which he is unable to meet.

LAST TRIBUTE TO BEANS.

"You may break, you may ruin the pot, if you will,
But the scent of the bean-juice will hang round it still."

☞ A recent philosopher discovers a method to avoid being dunned. "How?—how?—how?" we hear everybody asking. *Never run in debt.*

☞ A man's attire, and excessive laughter, show what he is.

☞ General Taylor will pass the summer with his family at Pascagoula, a delightful watering place, about twenty miles from Biloxi.

☞ The proportion of phosphorus in the brain of persons of sound intellect, is from 2 to 2.5 per cent. In the brain of maniacs it is from 3 to 4.5—and in the brain of idiots only from 1 to 1.5 per cent.

☞ A lady consoling a neighbor on the loss of her son, was answered in tears—"If Billy's grandmother is in heaven, I know she won't see Billy abused."

☞ "A Drowning man will catch at a Straw." Married, at Buffalo, on the 17th ult., J. A. Drowning to Mary A. Straw.

POSTSCRIPT.

SEVEN DAYS LATER.

BLOODY CONFLICT IN PARIS.

GOVERNMENT TRIUMPHANT—EIGHT TO TEN THOUSAND SLAIN—HORRIBLE BARBARITIES.

BOSTON, July 12.

The steamship Niagara arrived at Boston this morning at 7 o'clock. She brings news of one of the most terrible and bloody conflicts in Paris ever known. It lasted four days, and resulted in the triumph of the Government.

The loss of life is estimated at from eight to ten thousand. Six deputies and fourteen general officers were among the killed. The Archbishop of Paris also lost his life.

The following is a summary of this sanguinary affair. The strife began in consequence of a misunderstanding of a phrase used by the Mayor to a deputation of workmen. A person who had taken a prominent part in the affair of May, was acting as spokesman for the deputation, when the Mayor asked them if they were slaves; which being reported, served as the signal for the outbreak.

On Thursday night barricades were erected, and the National Guard turned out. The insurgents seized all that portion of the city about the Faubourg St. Antoine, and threatened the Hotel de Ville.

On Friday there was some fighting, in which the insurgents were successful. Lamartine rode with the staff of Gen. Cavaignac to quell the insurrection, but without effect.

Artillery was used, but at night the insurgents had gained ground and strength.

On Saturday, the Assembly declared its session permanent. The Government resigned the supreme executive power, which was given to General Cavaignac, who declared Paris in a state of siege.

The whole day was spent in fighting, except a lull during a thunder storm. The war of artillery and musketry was terrible.

On Saturday night the state of the capital was awful. Troops were pouring in from the neighboring apartments. The red flag of the Socialists was raised, and the fighting continued.

On Sunday, the President of the Assembly announced that the Government had completely succeeded in suppressing the revolt on the left side of the city, and that Gen. Cavaignac had given the insurgents on the right bank of the Seine till 10 o'clock to surrender. If they did not do so by that hour, preparations had been made to bring the heaviest artillery to bear upon them, and no doubt remained that the insurrection could be put down.

This hope, however, was not realized. The fighting continued during Sunday with a fearful loss of life.

On Monday, Lamoriciere arrived with reinforcements for Cavaignac. After two hours terrible slaughter the troops of the Government carried triumphantly the right part of the city, the insurgents being slain, captured or scattered in every direction.

The last band took refuge in the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise.

On Tuesday the insurrection was definitely quelled. The loss of life has been terrible.

The Archbishop of Paris was shot while approaching the insurgents to endeavor to propose peace.

The editor of the Pere Duchesne was shot in the head. The number of prisoners taken of the insurgents is over 3,000.

A commission has been appointed to try those taken with arms in their hands.

The insurgents, and especially the women engaged in the affair, treated the prisoners with unexampled barbarity, cutting off their hands and feet, and torturing them in every conceivable manner.

Not less than three thousand stand of arms were taken.

Political Intelligence

GREEK MEETING GREEK.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says that he has heard that Robert Tyler, Esq., son of the Ex-President, will follow Mr. John Van Buren through Pennsylvania, and take the opposite side of the argument. They are both good stump speakers, and it will be Prince Bob against Prince John.

GENERAL TAYLOR.—The New Orleans Bulletin says that Gen. Taylor has not yet received official notice of his nomination for the Presidency, by the Whig National Convention.

A VAN BUREN PAPER.—A paper is about to be established in Baltimore to advocate the election of Mr. Van Buren and the doctrines of the Free Soil party.

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY R. JOHNSTON, BROKER.
No. 24 South Third Street.
Philadelphia, July 15, 1848.

PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia banks	par
U. S. bank notes	14 dis
Girard do	par
Chambersburg	1 dis
York	1 dis
Berks county	no sale
Gettysburg	1 dis
Carlisle	1 dis
Lewistown	5 dis
Brownsville	½ dis
Pittsburg	½ dis
Waynesburg	1½ dis
Washington	1½ dis
Erie	3½ dis
Susquehanna county	2½ dis
Lebanon	1 dis
Lehigh county bank	—
Towanda	no sale
Honesdale	½ dis
Harrisburg	½ dis
West Branch	1½ dis
Wyoming	1½ dis
Middletown	½ dis
Northampton	no sale
Schuylkill Haven	par
Pottsville	par
Relief notes	1½ dis
NEW JERSEY.	
Trenton, M't Holly, Bridgeton, Salem, Camden, Medford	par
Plainfield	—
Newark, Newtown, Patterson, Morristown, New Brunswick, Middletown Point, Or'nge, Belvidere, Elizabethtown, Dov'r, Rahway, P'rth Amboy	½ dis
N. Hope, Del Bridge	50 sale
Yard Del Bridge co.	10 dis
DELAWARE.	
All solvent banks	par
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore banks	½ dis
Mineral bank	2 dis
Salisbury	no sale
Frederick county	1 dis
Cumberland	1 dis
Washington county	1 dis
Hagerstown	1 dis
Havre-de-Grace	1 dis
Far and Millers bk	no sale
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.	
All solvent banks	1 dis
NEW YORK.	
City banks	½ dis
Canal bk, Albany,	doubt.
Tonawanda	40 dis
Oswego	30 dis
Millers', Clyde	15 dis
James bank	3 dis
Atlas bank	20 dis
State bk—Saugerties	1
Northern Ex. bk	1 dis
Country banks	1 dis
MAINE.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
All solvent banks	1 dis
VERMONT.	
Bank of St. Albans	2 dis
All solvent banks	1 dis
CONNECTICUT.	
All solvent banks	1 dis
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All solvent banks	1 dis
RHODE ISLAND.	
All solvent banks	1 dis
CANADA.	
Montreal	5 dis
VIRGINIA.	
Bk of Va & branches	1½ dis
Far Bk & bran.	1½ dis
Valley Bk & branch	do dis
Ex. Bk & branch	do dis
Wheeling	do dis
NORTH CAROLINA.	
All solvent banks	2 dis
Small notes	2 dis
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
So. West R. R.	1½ dis
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	2 dis
GEORGIA.	
Bank of St. Mary's	1½ dis
Central Bk. of Mill.	1½ dis
Georgia R. R. Co.	1½ dis
Ruckersville Bkg. Co.	—
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	2 dis
ALABAMA.	
Bank of Mobile	2 dis
Country banks	5 dis
MISSISSIPPI.	
All banks	une
LOUISIANA.	
All solvent banks	1½ dis
FLORIDA.	
So. Life & Trust Co.	—
OHIO.	
Bank of Wooster	50 dis
Com. Bk. of Sciota	15 dis
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	2 dis
KENTUCKY.	
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	2 dis
INDIANA.	
State bank	2 dis
Small notes	2½ dis
ILLINOIS.	
Bank of Illinois	50 dis
State bank	70 dis
Bank of Cairo	—
MISSOURI.	
All solvent banks	1½ dis
TENNESSEE.	
All solvent banks	4½ dis
MICHIGAN.	
Bank of St. Clair	no sale
Farmers' & Mech's	5 dis
ARKANSAS.	
All banks	no sale
WISCONSIN.	
Mineral Point	—
Bank of Milwaukie	—
IOWA.	
Miners' bank	—

Varieties.

A PROGRESSIVE AGE.—A lady passenger in one of the South Boston Omnibusses, achieved something which no other woman ever attempted in a vehicle of that kind, even in this *progressive* age. She entered the omnibus, paid fare for *one*, and shortly after, before arriving at her journey's end, became the mother of as plump and hearty a "little responsibility" as ever cried for pap.—There was a "sensation" among the passengers, you had better believe.

KICKING HIM AFTER HE IS DOWN.—The New York Sun has the following: "Why does not Louis Philippe have the rookery at the corner of Canal Street and Broadway torn entirely down, and a respectable building erected in its place, instead of patching it up as at present? Is the Ex-King short of funds, or does he think it more profitable to let out his premises for disreputable saloons than for some legitimate and useful business?"

REPUBLICAN ECONOMY.—The *Journal des Debats* states that "by the removal of M. Emile Thomas from the direction of the national workshops, a saving of from 25,000 to 30,000 francs (from £1,000 to £1,200) a day will be effected.—M. Emile Thomas retained for his service five chariots, four cabriolets, fourteen tilburies, a caleche, and thirty-eight horses!"

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—The following is a literal and exact transcript—the names only omitted—of the superscription of a letter from Ireland, which passed through the Boston Post Office a few days since.

"To the care of —— —— Massachusetts the yon nighted states of America to be forward to —— —— Boston Salem.

MISERIES.—Residing between a stone-cutter's and an undertaker's.

Making several memorandum knots in your handkerchief, and forgetting the important cause of every one of them.

Passing a narrow passage fresh painted—*Sunday Dispatch.*

A RARE PLACE FOR IRISHMEN.—It is stated that near Santa Fe, potatoes grow wild, the largest being about the size of a hen's egg!

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 8, 1848.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The supplies continue very light, and the stocks being materially reduced, prices are pretty steady. We note sales of 5000 bbls common standard brands at $5.25a5.31¼ for sound old stock Pennsylvania and Western, and $5.37½ for fresh ground. The sales for city use range from $5.50 to 6 per bbl as in quality. Rye Flour has advanced to $3.81¼a3.87½, with small sales. Corn Meal is very scarce and prices steady—sales of 3000 bbls at $2.25a2.31¼ for sound old stock, and $2.37½ for fresh ground Pennsylvania, and $2.50 for Brandywine.

GRAIN.—The demand for Wheat has been only to a moderate extent, and prices are lower—sales of about 25,000 bushels at $1.16a1.18 for good to prime Pennsylvania reds early in the week, and ordinary to good Western at $1.03a1.08—since, sales of fair to good Pennsylvania reds at $1.12a1.14, with some prime at $1.18, and some new crop Southern at $1.10 a1.12½ per bushel. Rye—Sales of 1800 bushels Pennsylvania at 70c. Corn has been in demand, and, the supplies being light, prices are unchanged—sales of 30,000 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania yellow at 51a52c. Oats have been in request, and 8000 bushels sold at 33a36c for Southern, and 38a39c for Pennsylvania.

PROVISIONS.—The stock of Pork is considerably reduced, but there is not much demand at present; we quote Western Mess at $10.50a11, and Prime at $8.50 a9 per bbl—holders generally being firm at the highest quotations. Bacon—The stock of good Western is unusually light, and, the demand continuing good, prices are 1c higher than last week—free sales at 5 to 8c for plain and covered Hams, 4¼a5¼ for Sides, and 4a4¼ for Shoulders. Lard sells in small parcels at 7¼a7½c. In Butter and Cheese no change.

ASHES.—We continue to quote at $4.25a4.50 per 100 lbs for unimspected Western.

BARK.—The market has been inactive—sales of 160 hhds Quercitron at $26 per ton for first quality No. 1, and other grades in proportion.

BREAD.—We continue to quote Navy at $a3¾. Pilot at 4a4½, and Crackers at 5c per pound, with small sales.

CANDLES.—Small sales of Sperm at 30a31c. Tallow Candles sell at 11a12 for Mould, and 10a11 for Dipped.

COAL.—The demand for Anthracite is yet moderate, and prices are nearly steady. We continue to quote White Ash Lump at $3.37½a3.50; Broken and Stove $3.50a3.62½; Red Ash Lump $3.62½; Broken Egg and stove sizes $3.75 per ton, delivered on board. Sales of Lehigh, at Bristol, at $3.87½ for Lump, and $3.75 for Broken and Egg. Sales by retail at $4.50a4.75 for Schuylkill, and $4.75a5 for Lehigh, delivered. 4a5000 bushels Allegany Bituminous sold at 15a16 cts per bushel.

COTTON.—The demand has been quite limited, and the sales have been only about 500 bales, including Upland, Mobile and New Orleans, at prices showing a further decline.

	Upland & Fla.	N. Orls. & Ala.
Middling,	6¼ a 6½	6¼ a 6¾
Middling Fair,	7 a 7½	7¼ a 7½
Fair,	7¼ a 7½	7¾ a 8

COPPER.—Prices continue without change.

DOMESTIC GOODS.—The market has been dull, with a limited demand, without change in prices.

FEATHERS.—The demand has again been to a limited extent, and 1000 lbs Western sold at 31a35c per lb.

FISH.—The demand for Mackerel has fallen off and prices are drooping. Sales to a moderate extent of No. 1 at $7.50a8; No. 2 at $5.25a5.75, and No. 3 at $4 a3.00 per bbl. Codfish sell at $3.62a3.87½ per 112 lbs; and Herring at 75a85c per box.

HEMP.—The market remains very inactive.

HOPS.—Prices are steady at 6¼a7c per lb. with moderate sales.

IRON.—The demand is yet limited, and only a few hundred tons Pennsylvania Pig at $23a27, as in quality, for Anthracite, and $26a28 for Forge and Foundry Metal. Bar Iron ranges from $70 to 75, and Blooms $55a70 per ton. Further sales of Scotch Pig at $25 a27, on the usual credit.

LATHS.—Are in fair demand, with sales of 150,000 Eastern at $1.20a1.25 per M.

LEAD.—The market has been very quiet this week.

LEATHER.—Prices are steady, with a moderate demand.

LUMBER.—The supplies from all quarters are increasing, but the demand is yet moderate. Cargo sales of Carolina Flooring Boards at $15a16; Susquehanna White Pine at $11a15; Hemlock Joists $7a7.50, and Scantling at $7a8 per M. Shipped from the Lehigh region for the week ending 1st inst. Feet 70,530

Previously this season, 12,456 832

Total, 13,107,162

NAVAL STORES.—But little doing. A few hundred bbls common Rosin sold at 70c, and some Tar at $1 per bbl. Moderate sales of Spirits of Turpentine at 32a33c per gallon.

OILS.—Linseed has been in moderate demand, with sales of 1500 gallons at 62a63c. In Sperm and Whale no change. A sale of Lard Oil at 60c.

PLASTER.—Receipts increasing, with several cargo sales at $2.25a2.37½ per ton.

RICE.—In limited demand, with sales of 90 casks at $4a4¼ per 100.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed has been in limited demand at $3.50a3.75 per bushel. Further sales of Flaxseed at $1.30a1.35, and Timothy at $2a2.50 per bushel.

SPIRITS.—In Brandy, Gin and Rum the transactions have been limited at former rates. Whiskey—Hhds continue scarce, and prices are very firm at 22c with small sales—1000 bbls sold at 22c.

TALLOW.—The demand is quite limited.

TEAS.—The market is quiet at former rates.

TOBACCO.—The demand for Kentucky is still very limited, with sales of 50 hhds at 3a8c.

WOOL.—We have no change to note in the market this week.—*Bick. Reporter.*

CATTLE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The sales of Beef Cattle for the week, were about 800 head, at prices ranging from $6 to 7.25 per 100 lbs. The Swine market for the week was quite active—about 500 Hogs were sold, from $4 to 5 per 100 lbs. Cows—About 200 sold as follows—$25 to 35 for fresh; $14 to 25 for springers, and $8 to 15 for dry. Sheep and Lambs—The former from $2 to 4, and the latter from $1 to 3, according to quality.

NEW YORK, July 10.—At market, 1000 Beef Cattle all from the South and West via Philadelphia 160 Cows and Calves, and 2000 Sheep and Lambs. Prices—Beef Cattle have been in good demand at firm prices, which we quote at from $6 to 7.75, according to quality. About 200 head left over unsold, and 300 driven to Brighton. Cows and Calves brought from $20a30 to $42.50. All sold. Sheep sold at from $1.50a3.50 to $4.50. Lambs $1.75a2.50 to $3.75, and all sales. Hay is worth 37½a87½c per 100. Straw, $2.75a3.50 per 100 bundles.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Cattle—There were 800 head offered at the scales on Monday last, and 370 head sold to city butchers at prices ranging from $2.18 to 3.25 per 100 lbs on the hoof, equal to $4.37a6.25 net, and averaging about $2.68 gross. Of the above number offered, 300 head were driven to Philadelphia, and 75 head left over unsold. Small sales have since been making at corresponding prices. The tendency, however, is to decline. Hogs—Supply equal to the demand; sales of live are making at $4.75a5, which is a slight improvement.

NEW YORK MARKETS, JULY 8.

ASHES.—Continue steady, sales of 150 bbls at previous prices.

COTTON.—130 bags damaged Rio sold at 5½c cash.

FLOUR, &c.—The market for Flour is less active, though prices remain the same. The operations foot up 3a4000 bbls at $5.18¾ for ordinary State and Brooklyn, $5.25a5.31¼ for mixed Western, and straight Genesee, $5.37½a5.50 for choice Michigan, $5.62½a5.75 for choice Michigan, $5.6¼a5.75 for pure Genesee, and $7.00a7.25 for extra Southern; rates steady, 200 bbls sold at $6.06a6.12½. Rye Flour is declining; sales of 300 barrels at $3.56¼. Meal is in good request at steady prices. We quote Jersey at $2.44a2.50, with sales of 600 bbls. Wheat remains about the same—some 4a7000 bushels Genesee changed hands at $1.25 a1.35, and 500 Ohio at $1.30. Rye—2000 bushels sold at 68c. Corn continues in demand and firm. The transactions reach 25,000 bushels at 55c for high mix ed, 52c for flat yellow, 48 for mixed New Orleans, and 54c for round yellow. Oats—A cargo of Jersey sold at 36c, which is better.

PROVISIONS.—The transactions of the day are light. We report sales of 300 bbls Mess and Prime Pork at $10.62a8.12½c. Beef—50 bbls Hams sold at $12.50. Cut Meats are scarce and firm. In the absence of sales we omit quotations. Lard is in good inquiry. About 800 bbls sold at 7½, 7¾a7½. Butter and Cheese are firm at previous prices.

BALTIMORE TOBACCO MARKET.

The Baltimore Patriot says:—"The inertness of the Tobacco market, which has been so often alluded to, still continues. The stock of good and fine Tobacco is small, and the lower grades are not inquired for, unless at prices very far below the rates demanded. A few scattering hhds are purchased occasionally by the shippers at prices quoted, but the transactions are so small and few, that we continue the general quotations nominally as follows, viz:—Maryland, $2.50a3.00 for interior and common; $3a3.75 for good common; $5a6 for good; $8a13 for fine and better qualities; Ohio is held nominally at $3a13, according to quality. The inspections of the week are 135 hhds, including 78 Maryland, 67 Ohio, and 1 Virginia."

THE STOCK MARKET.

The following were the closing prices of stocks on Monday last:

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
U S Tr N	104½	105	Far & Mec	32	—
U S 6s '68	105	105½	Commercial	51	51½
" '67	105	105½	Mechanics'	24	24½
" '56	103½	103½	Kensington	25	26
" 5s '53	92	—	P Township	26	26½
" 6s '51	97	—	Girard	10½	10¾
Philada 6s	99	—	Man & Mecha	23	23½
" 5s	—	89	Bk of Com	—	70
County 6s	95	—	Camden	50	—
" 5s	—	84	Trenton Bkg Co	32	—
Penna 6s	84	—	M & M, Pitts	42½	—
" 5s	73½	73½	Exchange, Pitts	60	—
Kentucky 6s	98½	98½	Com, Cincin	30	—
Tennessee 5s	74½	—	Louisville, Ky	96	—
Cincinnati 6s	—	89	Kentucky Bk	80	—
Pittsburg 6s	88	90	Northern	86	—
Texas N. tes	10	12	Union, Tenn	43	44
Texas bds 8s	18	19	Planters, Tenn	42	45
" bds 10s	19	20	Vicksburg	13	14
Schuyl N 6s '08	43	43½	N O Gas Bk	120	130
Lehigh N 6s	59½	60½	Schuyl Nav	—	18
" Int loan	53	—	Lehigh Nav	28½	28½
" Mort	81	81½	C & Del Cl	—	60
" Cl Scrip	78	78½	Morris Cl	9½	10
C & Del Cl 6s '56	82	84	Union Cl	9½	9½
C & Am R 6s	98	99	Cam & Am R	135	140
Harrisburg R 6s	80	85	Susquch Cl	10½	11½
Wil R 6s	79	79½	Norristown R	11	—
Read R 6s '50	57½	55½	Harrisburg R	33½	34
" Mort	60	64	Reading R	16½	16½
U S Bk Shares	3	3½	Minehill R	61	64½
N Amer Bk	111	—	Penn Copper	5	6
Penna Bk	—	260	N J Copper	1½	2½
Philadelphia	116½	120	*Ledger.*		

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general travelling agent for the Western States, assisted by *James R. Smith, J. T. Dent, T. Gardner Smith, Frederick J. Hawse, John W. Armstrong, Jason Taylor, E. M. Stevens on, and W. Ramsey.*

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, 182 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, is our general travelling agent for the Southern and South-Western States, assisted by *Jas. K. Whipple, William H. Weld, O. H. P. Stem, John B. Weld, T. S. Waterman, John Collins, James Deering, Isaac D. Guyer, R. S. James and Robt. Barton.*

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS of Montgomery, Alabama, is our general travelling agent for Alabama and Tennessee.

WILLIAM A. PIERCE collects for us in Penna.

JAS. PIERCE, do. in New Jersey.

CHAS. S. ROWLEY will receive subscribers and subscriptions for this paper in the State of Ohio.

MORTIMER T. WEBB, do. do. do. for New York State.

FRANCIS SHEPHERD, do. do. for the Eastern States.

JUSTUS WHITE, New York and Canada.

J. L. SPROGLE, in Ohio, &c.

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ANOTHER IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEORGIA. READ IT.

We are daily receiving testimony like the following, from the North, South, East and West.

Gentlemen—I was afflicted with Asthma for fourteen years, and had tried every remedy in the country, I had also been to several physicians, and found no relief whatever. I was afflicted at times so severely, that the blood would gush from my nose, and my breathing was difficult. Indeed the disease had gained so much on me that I despaired of ever getting well, when I chanced to get a bottle of "WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," which effected a perfect cure, and I now consider myself perfectly sound. This can be proved by numbers of men in Franklin county and vicinity, and I think it my duty to let it be known.

THOMAS A. PATRICK.

Franklin county, Georgia, Nov. 12, 1846.

For sale by Charles Schaffer, No. 215 Market street; Frederick Brown, corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and Druggists generally throughout the United States and British Provinces. It

ALMANAC.

July 1848	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
15 Saturday,	4 43	7 17	1 22	
16 Sunday,	4 43	7 17	2 6	D H M
17 Monday,	4 44	7 16	2 50	
18 Tuesday,	4 45	7 15	3 41	
19 Wednsday,	4 46	7 14	4 34	First 8 4 24
20 Thursday,	4 47	7 14	5 23	Full 16 4 15
21 Friday,	4 48	7 13	6 14	Last 23 6 30
22 Saturday,	4 48	7 12	7 7	New 30 2 18

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

July	9 o'clock	12 o'clock	3 o'clock
2,	85	88	90
3,	75	77	82
4,	69	76	78
5,	66	68	73
6,	71	75	80
7,	67	70	69
8,	64	69	69

Married,

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Geo. Higgins, Mr. FRANCIS SHELDON, of Millville, N. J. to Miss MARGARET B. PALMER, of Philadelphia.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. T. Stork, THOS. HARDCASTLE, to Miss MARY A. LOOS, all of the county of Philadelphia.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. R. W. Thomas, Mr. JOHN C. BROWN, formerly of Lycoming county, Pa. to Miss BETHULIA DEAN, of Chester county, Pa.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Wm. F. Bryant, of Virginia, Mr. JOHN P. RHOADS, to Miss RACHEL J. daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Bryant, of this city.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Samuel E. Berrington, Mr. DANIEL THOMAS, of Baltimore, to Miss RACHEL WILLIAMS, of Philadelphia.

On the 2d of Feb. by the Rev. John L. Grant, Mr. ISAIAH T. JOHNSON, to Miss MARY J. RUMER, both of Spring Garden.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. D. S. Miller, Mr. CHAS. B. GORSUCH, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY A. BAKER, of Bristol, Eng.

At Carlisle, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wing, W. C. JOHNSTON, of Springfield, Illinois, to CATHARINE E. daughter of John Clawges, of Philadelphia.

In Wilmington, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. J. E. Rockwell, JOHN C. PATTERSON, Esq. to HELEN LOUISA, daughter of Mr. James Stevens, Jr. all of that city.

At his residence, in Lower Merion Township, Montgomery county, by A. E. McKeever, Esq. REES E. PRICE, Esq. to Miss ANN PRICE.

On the 28th of March, by the Rev. Mr. Deal, Mr. ROBERT FORNES to Miss MARY GRAHAM, all of this city.

On the 2d instant, by the Rev. C. J. B. Carter, Mr. ROBERT S. MORRISON, of West Troy, N. Y. to Miss VIRGINIA E. MAITLAND, of Baltimore.

On the 3d inst. in St. John's Cathedral, by the Very Rev. F. X. Gartland, V. G., SIMON GARTLAND, to CAROLINE A. FOY.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Willis H. Lord, JAMES H. DUNLAP, to Miss ELIZABETH BENNETT, all of this city.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Metcalfe, Mr. CHARLES SHIRCLIFFE, of the Kensington District, to ELIZABETH HAINES, of the same District.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. William Douglass, Mr. ISAAC BAILEY, of Del. to Miss ELLEN PERKENS, of this city.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. John Williams, JOHN J. McILVIAN, of Baltimore, to Miss SARAH RAMSEY, of Philadelphia.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. John B. Dales, Mr. JOHN M. KNIGHT, to Miss LYDIA A. CLARK.

Died,

On Saturday morning, the 8th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH B. S. PATTERSON, daughter of the Rev. L. Severance, of Pittsburg, and wife of Dr. A. W. Patterson, of this city.

On the 4th inst. at Greenwich, Cumberland county, N. J. of consumption, REUBEN KELLOGG, aged 38.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. MARY EATON, aged 56 years.

On the 6th inst. ISABELLA STEWART, aged 70.

On the 7th inst. HARRY YEAGER, son of George and Emma Lonsbough.

On the 7th inst. MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of John H. and Eliza Taggart, aged 1 year and 19 days.

On the 7th inst. MARIA ESTHER, daughter of Thos. G. Parker, aged 5 years.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH RITTERSON, aged 80 years.

Mrs. CATHARINE BATES, aged 59 years.

On the 7th inst. ELLEN MORGAN, aged 4 years and 10 months.

On the 6th inst. MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, aged 30.

On the 6th inst. REBECCA, daughter of George and Elizabeth Briest, aged 13 months.

On the 7th inst. LAVINA, daughter of John and Ruth Caid, aged 8 months.

On the 6th inst. RUTH, daughter of John McGrath, aged 1 year.

On the 7th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE SINGERLY, aged 71.

On the 6th inst. JULIA A. ARMSTRONG, aged 9 mos.

On the 6th inst. JOHN BAILEY, aged 8 years.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. DEBORAH STEEL, aged 61.

On the 6th inst. ELLA ELIZABETH, daughter of Jas. and Matilda Rowen, aged 10 months.

On the 8th inst. Miss ELIZABETH WHITE, aged 32.

On the 3d inst. SARAH STERLING, aged 67 years.

On the 6th inst. HUGH QUIGLEY, aged 9 months.

On the 6th inst. Major L. WESCOTT, aged 20 years.

On the 6th inst. JAMES PATERSON, son of Saml. M. and Sarah A. See.

On the 5th inst. Mrs. ROGERS, aged 54 years.

On the 5th inst. CECILIA J. ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas and Mary Moore.

On the 5th inst. ANN, daughter of Robert and Letitia Stewart.

On the 6th inst. BENJ. SNELL, son of Matthias L. and Ann E. Koninond, aged 21 months.

On the 4th inst. Mrs. MARGARET CORBETT, aged 44.

On the 4th inst. Mr. JOHN HILLMAN, aged 45 years.

On the 4th inst. MATHIAS H. BOON, aged 42 years.

On the 4th inst. HANNAH, daughter of Samuel and Mary Freites, aged 17 months.

On the 4th inst. FANNY H. wife of Wm. C. Cooper, aged 33 years.

On the 4th inst. Mr. JOSEPH SWEENY, aged 34.

On the 1st inst. MARY S. POWERS, aged 26 years.

On the 4th inst. HENRIETTA FRANCE.

On the 5th inst. Mrs. MARY LUCK, aged 43 years.

On the 5th inst. AUSTIN MEARS, aged 7 months.

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ALMANACS! ALMANACS! ALMANACS!—DR. D. JAYNE would hereby inform the public and MERCHANTS AND STORE KEEPERS in particular, that he publishes annually, for gratuitous distribution, by himself and all his Agents, an Almanac, called JAYNE'S MEDICAL ALMANAC AND GUIDE TO HEALTH. The calculations for this Almanac are made with great care and accuracy, and for five different Latitudes and Longitudes, so as to make them equally useful as a Calendar in every part of the United States and British North America. They are printed on good paper, and with handsome new type, and are neatly bound, and besides being the neatest and most accurate Calendar printed in the United States, they contain a large amount of valuable information, suited to the wants of all, and of that kind too, which cannot be found in books. His catalogue of diseases, with remarks and directions for their removal is really invaluable, and make them welcome visitors in every house they enter. Every family should possess at least one of these Annuals. One million of his Almanacs for 1848 have been published and distributed. His Almanac for 1849 is now ready for distribution, of which he designs to publish at least

TWO MILLIONS,

and in order that every family in the United States and British America may be furnished with a copy, he hereby invites MERCHANTS and STOREKEEPERS to forward their orders to him as early as possible and they shall be supplied GRATUITOUSLY, with as many copies as they may deem necessary to supply their various customers. They are also invited, at the same time, to send a copy of their "BUSINESS CARD," which will be printed and placed on the covers of the Almanacs sent them, also *without charge.*

Orders (post paid) directed to DR. D. JAYNE, Phil'a, will meet with prompt attention. jy 1-7m

GENERAL TAYLOR.—Just published by SARTAIN & SLOANAKER, a splendid full length Mezzotint Likeness of General Taylor.

The Philadelphia North American, speaking of the portrait, says:—"We think there has at last been published a likeness of Gen. Taylor which gives us a true idea of the gallant soldier. Wm. Sloanaker procured from New Orleans a fine daguerreotype, and John Sartain has engraved it in his finest style. It will be a valuable addition to the portrait gallery of every family, and as the name of old 'Rough and Ready,' will live to all time in our country's annals, a copy of this picture should grace every parlor."

The Philadelphia Inquirer remarks—"The veteran is represented as leaning upon his celebrated warhorse 'Old Whitey,' and the print throughout is one of the most spirited and graphic that we have ever seen. The engraving is in Sartain's best style. As a parlor ornament, the print is strikingly attractive."

Price for single copies $3.00. A liberal deduction to clubs, associations and the trade when ordered in large numbers. Persons subscribing prior to the 1st of July, will be supplied with proof impressions.

☞ Persons remitting $5, by mail, postage paid, will be entitled to two copies, or for ten dollars four copies. It can be sent by mail without injury when no private opportunity offers.

Address, WM. SLOANAKER,
june 17-tf No. 98 Chesnut street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A VERY SUPERIOR assortment of goods in the above line, to which he would invite the attention of the public. His facilities for procuring his watches, &c., are such as to enable him to retail as low as some of the so-called cheap stores pay at wholesale. Instead of buying on time, his practice is to purchase at net cash, whereby a large discount is saved. The public may be assured that all articles sold by him will prove to be what they are sold for, or they may be returned. The price always being governed by the quality.

Watches	Gold Lever, full jewelled, 18 carat cases, from	$35.00 to 100.00
	Lepine " from	25.00 to 40.00
	Silver Levers, " from	17.00 to 35.00
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Jewelry of his own manufacture, of every variety, and fine Gold Pencils from $1.50 to 12.00. Gold Pens from $1.00 upwards. Gold Chains, Bracelets, Pins, Rings, Miniature frames, &c., of the finest quality and lowest prices.

Silver Ware of every description. The attention of the public is particularly invited to this article—consisting in part of Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Butter Knives, &c. Teaspoons as low as $4.50 per set. The subscriber takes especial care to have all his Silver Ware made exclusively of standard silver. Cake Baskets, Castors, Britania Ware, &c., of the latest patterns and finest finish. S. M. HOPPER,

No. 66 Chesnut street, between Second
june 3-ly and Third, (south side) Phila.

IMPORTANT.—Nothing adds more to personal beauty than a luxuriant head of hair. Yet how often do we see persons neglect this glorious appendage of the "human face divine," and permit their hair, from sickness or other slight cause, to fall off or lose its vigor, when, by using JULES HAUEL'S EAU LUSTRAL HAIR RESTORATIVE, it might be restored to health and beauty. JULES HAUEL,
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NEW PROSPECTUS.

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

TRULY A MAMMOTH SHEET.

REDUCED PRICES TO CLUBS.

The Proprietors of the SATURDAY EVENING POST, satisfied from the experience of the last two years that it is the "manifest destiny" of their paper, to take its stand at the very head of the weekly press, have resolved to make the Post more worthy than ever of its high position. They accordingly now have the pleasure of calling the attention of the public to the fact, that the POST has been

GREATLY ENLARGED.

This enlargement enables them to lay the equivalent of eight more columns of reading, before their subscribers weekly—being in fact an addition of one-fourth to the old area of the paper.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES.

Its Original Tales, Sketches, Essays, &c., shall be of the highest character. The faults of no article can be overlooked, from a foolish respect for its originality.

Its Selected Articles will be procured from first sources; and the readers of the POST may depend upon finding in its pages the best Tales, Essays, &c., that appear either in the foreign or domestic magazines. Thus laying the whole English and American world under contribution.

ENGRAVINGS.

Engravings of various kinds, in *moderation*, also shall not be forgotten. But the POST shall never be allowed to degenerate into a mere show bill, to be looked at for a moment, and then tossed to the children to play with.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

Our Original Contributors are the *AUTHORS OF AMERICA*. We always hold ourselves ready to purchase articles offered to us, at a price proportioned to their merits. But authors whose writings are of a ridiculously exaggerated and immoral character, may save themselves and us the trouble of sending them for examination. The Post is a family paper—*and no article not calculated to enter the family circle can be admitted into its columns.*

OUR TERMS.

The terms of the enlarged POST to single subscribers will remain the same, viz.: $2.00 per annum, in advance; $3.00, if not paid in advance. For $5.00 in advance, one copy will be sent 4 years.

REDUCED TERMS TO CLUBS.

In order to accommodate that large number of persons who wish to take a first class paper, but mistakingly think they cannot afford it, we have concluded *to reduce our terms to clubs*, sent to one address, as follows:

4 COPIES,		$5.00 PER ANNUM.	
8 "	(And one to Agent, or the getter up of the club)	$10.00	"
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TWO COPIES of the Saturday Evening Post, and TWO of the Fountain, (containing 352 pages of original letter press, and 8 of Sartain's best Magazine engravings,) for FOUR DOLLARS.

A PREMIUM OFFER.

The premium offer made in the last Prospectus of the old firm, will be adhered to and continued. The offer is as follows:

The Post Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers to the Saturday Evening Post, during the year between the 1st of November, 1847, and the 1st of November, 1848, (the papers to be mailed to such Post Office, or to subscribers through it,) shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions *gratuitously*, for one year after the expiration of the year for which their subscriptions shall have been paid.

The papers will be continued on, either to the subscribers themselves or to the agents through whom we may receive the orders for quantities, and to whom the package or packages may be directed, or to both, if there should be both in the same town, as the case may be.

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

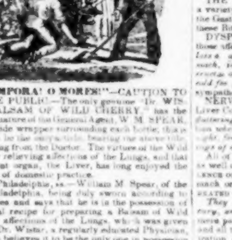
The Money for Clubs must be always sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk—(When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible. The cost of which may be deducted from the amount.) Address

DEACON & PETERSON, 66 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Editors copying the above, or a fair abstract of it, or who will give a notice of the new firm and enlarged paper (we ask not that they shall be *praised*, but be *noticed*) in their editorial columns, shall be entitled to an exchange. Such as are already entitled to an exchange for the current year, shall receive the thanks of the new firm.

FOR CAPE MAY,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The safe, comfortable and favorite Cape May steamboat OHIO, Captain L. Davis, having been refurnished and put in complete order, will commence making her regular trips to Cape May on Thursday next, June 29, and will leave Dock street wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 8 o'clock, returning on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. jy 1-6t

Fare including meals and carriage hire $3.
Season Tickets, meals and carriage hire extra $10.



"O TEMPORA! O MORES!"—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—The only genuine "Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," has the written signature of the General Agent, W. M. SPEAR, on the outside wrapper surrounding each bottle; this is believed to be the only article bearing the above title as emanating from the Doctor. The virtues of the Wild Cherry, for relieving affections of the Lungs, and that all-important organ, the Liver, has long enjoyed the confidence of domestic practice.

City of Philadelphia, ss.—William M. Spear, of the city of Philadelphia, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is in the possession of the original recipe for preparing a Balsam of Wild Cherry for affections of the Lungs, which was given to him by Dr. Wistar, a regularly educated Physician, and that he believes it to be the only one in possession of any person except the said Dr. Wistar himself.

W. M. SPEAR.

Sworn and subscribed before me, and city seal affixed, on the 1st day of November, A. D., 1847.

[L. S.] JOHN SWIFT, Mayor.

A copyright of the Balsam is secured.

Absurd as it may appear in the face of the above undeniable proof, an individual from Boston, Massachusetts, recently applied to the United States District Court of Pennsylvania for an injunction on the general Agent for the United States and the British Provinces, to prevent said Agent from selling the only genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, (said individual claiming the right.) Of course the Hon. Judge of said Court promptly refused it.

The Balsam is not one of the quack nostrums of the day, claiming to cure persons whose cases are beyond the reach of medicine; for restoring others to life; it only claims, and has proved in thousands of cases, to be the first, most efficacious, and only genuine preparation of Wild Cherry of the nineteenth century, for affections of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, frequently terminating in Consumption, ever offered to the public.

A liberal discount to Druggists and Country Dealers.

Look well to the marks of the genuine.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I have this day appointed T. W. DYOTT & SONS, No. 132 North Second St., Philadelphia, Wholesale Furnishing Agents, for the (only genuine) *DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY*, for the following States, viz.: New York, New England States, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

Also, for the interior of Pennsylvania. All orders for the Balsam will hereafter be addressed to them.

Also for sale, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM M. SPEAR, No. 140 VINE Street, below Fifth, Philadelphia, General Agent for the United States and the British Provinces, for the (only genuine) Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. WM. M. SPEAR.

Philadelphia, March 27th, 1848.

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A. McCLURE & CO., } Albany, N. Y.
DR. HERRICK & CO. }
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REDDING & CO., } Boston, Mass.
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Price $1 per bottle—six bottles for $5. ap 29-ly

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In great variety, among which is a new article for *Spring and Summer wear.*

PLAIN HATS FOR FRIENDS.

Made in the best manner and for superiority of finish and material, have never been surpassed.

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For Gentlemen's and Youth's Hats, are just out; also a new style of Lady's Riding Caps, to which the attention of purchasers is requested, assuring them that his prices are such as will please all who may favor him with a visit, being as low as are offered at any Establishment in the country. CHAS. OAKFORD,

No. 104 CHESNUT STREET, between Third and Fourth Streets, PHILADELPHIA. mar 4-tf

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ONE LARGE FOUNT OF BOURGEOIS TYPE, in good condition. Apply to the Proprietors of this paper.

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Also, RED and OAK TAN SOLE LEATHER, and FRENCH CALF SKINS.

JOHN H. CHAMBERS & CO.,
Successors to ANDREW E. CHAMBERS.
nov 20-ly

LIVER COMPLAINT.—The symptoms are uneasiness and pain in the right side, and soreness upon touch immediately under the inferior ribs, inability to lie upon the left side, or, if at all, then a dragging sensation is produced which seriously affects respiration, causing very often a troublesome cough; to other with these symptoms, we perceive a coated tongue, acidity of the stomach, deficiency of perspiration, and sometimes a sympathetic pain in the right shoulder, with great drowsiness and depression of spirits, and sometimes sores in the mouth and throat, and very frequently Jaundice and Dropsy. The symptoms, if permitted to continue, will eventually produce that most baneful disease CONSUMPTION,—in fact, a majority of such cases originate from the irritating causes before mentioned. Cathartic medicines must in every case be avoided in the treatment.

JAUNDICE is a disease of which the principal symptom is *yellowness of the skin and eyes*, with high colored urine, and clay colored stools. It arises from various causes; anything which obstructs the bile in its course so that it gets into the blood, produces the yellowness of surface; in ordinary cases one or two bottles will effectually remove it, and make the skin clear and healthy; at this season such medicine is invaluable, it removes the cause of all fevers, and the danger of contracting the diseases of Summer and Autumn.

THE YELLOW FEVER of warm climates is only a variety of "Jaundice" depending upon irritation of the Gastro-intestinal surface; by the frequent use of these Bitters that disease can always be prevented.

DYSPEPSIA. The symptoms are very various—those affecting the stomach alone are *nausea, heart-burn, loss of appetite, sense of fullness or weight in the stomach, sinking or fluttering in the pit of the stomach, sour eructations, sudden flushes of heat, frightful dreams, cold feet, pains in the limbs, through the chest, &c.* The sympathetic affections are very diversified.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. It generally accompanies Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. The symptoms are *fluttering at the heart, a choking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits.*

All of the above diseases can be effectually cured, as well as ASTHMA, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, FLATULENCE or PULMONARY DISEASES arising from the stomach or Liver, by DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

They are free from Acids, Quinine, Aloes, Mercury, and all Alcoholic stimulants, all of which are worse palliatives in the above diseases. The sources and all the advantage to be derived from the administration of internal medicine depend upon the stomach.

The functions of the stomach are of the utmost importance to every one, it constituting the source and fountain of life, which is nutrition. No organ possesses such remarkable sympathies, none such remarkable power in modifying every part of the system.

The rare success in treating diseases of the Liver, Stomach, &c., successfully, has not been a want of pathological knowledge of their functions, but the preparation of suitable Vegetable Compounds, so as to obtain not only their whole power, but as they would be most effectual and grateful, acting upon all the sympathetic affections as well as the cause or seat of the disease.

These "Bitters" *will remove all acidity, and give tone and action to the most delicate stomach, and will in every case entirely destroy costiveness, and prevent frightful dreams—they are Entirely Vegetable*, and their power over diseases in the *Digestive, Biliary, Vascular, Respiratory, and Nervous Systems*, is not equalled by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures in this city prove, after the most skilful physicians had failed.

All can be cured who will use them as directed, if within the power of medicine.

These "Bitters," and the Spikenard Ointment will cure any case of *Inward Piles*; it is a rare occurrence to require more than one bottle of each for the worst cases.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the principal depot, *GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 278 RACE STREET*, one door above Eighth, *Philadelphia*, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the United States.

☞ *They will keep in any climate.* mar 6-ly

OLD FRANKLIN HALL.—We know of no better way of benefitting our numerous subscribers than by calling their attention to the CHEAP and mammoth stock of CLOTHING at No. 109 Chesnut street, corner of Franklin Place. This very large stock consists of every style and quality, while the prices are far below those of any other store in the city. Their motto is quick sales and small profits. By this means they have outstripped all others in the quantity of Clothing they have sold, if you wish to purchase Clothing good and cheap, do not neglect calling at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
No. 109 Chesnut St., corner of Franklin Place.

N. B. Country merchants and strangers visiting the city will please call and examine. ap 29-ly

THE CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

DANIELS & SMITH, *Corner of Fourth and Arch Sts., Philada.*, keep constantly for sale one of the most extensive assortments of *useful Books* in the city; and they buy most of their stock at auction. They sell a *great number* of Books at *Half Price*, and all *below the "Regular Prices."* Our stock is composed of Old and New Books in Theology, (which department receives particular attention and embraces many rare works,) History, Biography, Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural Science, Poetry, Polite Literature, the Fine Arts, Travel, Political Science, Law, Medicine, Mathematics, (with Instruments,) &c. &c. &c. including Greek, Latin, Hebrew, French, German, Spanish and Italian Books, together with a very complete assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY at prices which never fail to give satisfaction to TEACHERS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

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HAS Removed from No. 7 Cherry Street, to No. 37 NORTH FOURTH, corner of Branch Street, where dealers in Jewellery will find constantly on hand and manufacturing a general assortment of Jewellery, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. ap 29-ly

☞ PLEASE TO READ THIS ☜
A GOOD CHANCE TO CLEAR FROM $500 TO $1000 A YEAR.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN AND COUNTY THROUGHOUT THE UNION, to procure Subscribers to "SEARS' PICTORIAL AND ILLUSTRATED FAMILY MAGAZINE," and to sell SEARS' NEW AND POPULAR PICTORIAL WORKS, universally acknowledged to be the BEST and CHEAPEST EVER PUBLISHED, as they certainly are the most saleable. Any active agent may clear $500 or $1000 a-year. A cash capital of at least $25 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the Agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address,

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☞ Specimen copies of the PICTORIAL MAGAZINE, to procure subscribers with, will be furnished to all who wish to engage in its circulation, if requested, (post-paid,) at the rate of Ten Mos. for One Dollar.

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WHERE CARRIAGES of every description are built to order and for sale, which for *Style, Durability* and elegance of *Finish* can not be surpassed by any in the country. Workmen of celebrity are engaged and the best materials used.

Southern and Western Merchants will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment, as the proprietor is a Practical Coach Maker, and having worked in the best shops in this and in other countries, flatters himself that the tastes of all persons can be suited, the work being executed under his immediate inspection. Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to. ap 29-ly

N. B.—Omnibuses run from the exchange past the factory every few minutes. WM. D. ROGERS.

CHEAP AND GOOD WATCHES, JEWELRY and SILVER WARE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the PHILADELPHIA WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, No. 96 North SECOND Street, corner of QUARRY, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled, 18 carat cases,	$30 and over
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,	16 "
Silver Lepine Watches, jewelled,	11 "
Silver Quartier Watches,	$5 to 10
Gold Pencils,	$1 50 to $7.00
Fine Gold Rings,	37½ cents to $80

Silver Spoons, equal to coin, per set—Teas $5, Desert $10, Table $15.

Watch Glasses, best quality—plain 12½ cents, patent 18¾, lunet 25.

Other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

Constantly on hand, a full assortment of fine Gold Jewelry and Silver-ware. Also an assortment of M. J. Tobias & Co., E. Simpson, Samuel & Brothers, R. S. Yates & Co., John Harrison, G. & R. Beesley, and other superior Patent Lever Movements which will be cased any style desired.

Arrangements have been made with all the above celebrated makers, the best manufacturers of Liverpool, to furnish at short notice any required style of Watch, for which orders will be taken and the name and residence of the person ordering put on if requested. O. CONRAD,
jan 29-ly No. 96 North SECOND Street,
Importer of Watches.

THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST may be obtained, weekly, at REDDING & CO'S Periodical Depot, No. 1 STATE STREET, BOSTON. W. H. GRAHAM, Tribune Office, NEW YORK. of MILTON BOULEMET, MOBILE, ALA.

Selected Poetry.

MARY AND LADY MARY, OR NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBORS.

BY CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D.

The Lady Mary's placid eyes
Beam with no hopes, no memories;
Beneath their lids no tear-drops flow
For Love or Pity, Joy or Woe.
She never knows, but leaves the rest
To the fruitfulness of sympathy;
She never weeps for other's pain,
Or smiles, except in her disdain.

Her face is pallid as the pearl,
Her hair is dead, without a curl;
With finger-tip she condescends
To touch the fingers of her friends.
As if she feared their palms might brand
Some mortal stigma on her hand;
Her pulse is calm, milk white her skin;
She hath not blood enough to sin.

A very pattern sage and staid,
Or all her acts—as model dead;
Clear star—bright paragon of men—
She breaks no law of all the ten;
Pure to the sight as snow-peak'd hill—
As impassible and chill!
In sunshine—but repelling heat—
And freezing in her own conceit.

If ever known to breathe a sigh,
It was for lack of history.
Though cold, insensible, and dull,
Admirers call her beautiful;
She sucks their incense, breathes it, dents
On her own pedes, that greatly flents
On fashion's wares—and lies in wait
To catch admirers of her state.

In published charities her name
Stands foremost, for she buys her fame;
All charities—except the species of pe-
culiar need, in secret merit—
Wearing devotion like a mask,
No marble cold that sinners ask,
Beloved of her at mercy's throne,
"Is this a woman, or a stone?"

But different far the little maid,
That dwells unnoticed in the shade
Of Lady Mary's pomp and power;
A Mary, too, a simple flower,
With face all health, with cheek all smile,
Unburdened by one cloud of guile;
And smiles her lips that seem to say,
"Come kiss me, children, while ye may!"

A cordial hand a healthy arm,
And hazel eyes, large, soft, and warm,
Dark hair in curl, a snow-white bust,
A look all innocence all trust,
Lit up at times with sunny mirth
Like summer smiling on the earth
A ringing laugh, whose very note
Burst in your inmost bosom like thrust.

A painter's daughter—poor, perchance,
But rich in native elegance
(God bless the maid)—she may not be
Without some touch of vanity
She twists red roses in her hair,
And smiles to know herself so fair;
And quite believes, like other belles,
The pleasant tale her mirror tells.

A very woman, full of tears,
Hopes, fondest tenderness, and fears,
Griefs, sweeter, kindness, joys, and sighs,
Loves, likings, friendships, sympathies
A heart in fact for every woe,
And pity, if not die—besides
A bend to give from scanty store,
A look to wash the coffin'd more.

To address faith and virtue strong,
Too loving to do Love a wrong
Too simple-minded in simple things,
And in the sunshine warms and sings
Sweet bird! no merely innocent,
The fairest to wh that ever read
A truth or heart. Would gaze and fly
And spare her in her purity.

Take Lady Mary ye who will,
Her worlds, her castle on the hill
Her halls of art but a nobody spread—
And whatever in her interiors lurk
But give me Mary, frank and free.
Her beauty, grace, and modesty
I pass by Lady in the mart—
I take the Woman with the heart.

Life in the East.

FROM CHAMBER'S LONDON MAGAZINE.

FACTS IN THE EAST.

ILLUSTRATIVE OF SACRED HISTORY.

BY MRS. POSTANS.

At the fifteenth verse of the fifth chapter of Joshua we read, "And the captain of the Lord's host said unto Joshua, Loose thy shoe from off thy foot, for the place whereon thou standest is holy. And Joshua did so."

The loosing the shoe from off the foot is a peculiar mark of respect in the East, both ceremonially and socially, among the Moslems and Hindoos. The Parsee, only, wears his shoes in the presence of a superior, as in his temples, and in his house. The Moslem even leaves his slippers at the door of the mosque; the Mohammedan moonshee confines himself into the presence of his superiors. The governor of a town, in making a visit of ceremony to the lord of an European stranger, leaves his slippers at the entrance of the tent, in respect to his supposed superiority.

The Hindoo leaves his slippers at the door of his temple, and contemplates the fortune which he or she name are to step into the verandah, because leather is held by him as an unclean thing, and its impurity would, he believes, contaminate the sacred spot, and offend beyond all hope of pardon, the invisible idol of his worship. And the summit of the sacred mount of Girnar, one of the five sacred Buddhistical mounts in Western India, is a point called the "Bhore Jhup," or Leap of Death, a closest spot from which devotees desirous cast themselves, in the sanguine hope that by the sacrifice of their miserable existence, by virtue of this suicide, enter a new state of being, as princes and chieftains. On this spot I was required by the Guzzee living near it to cause my shoes from off my feet, in the accustomed Hindoo manner, and then, and not before, I was told I might proceed to the summit. Such a request expressed, a general assent, and the Persian was so violently wounded that death ensued, and none the persons were tried for murder; three of them, I think, executed. The Mahratta villagers in the Poohnah's time, threatened by the excitement that prevailed, often exhumed the remains of their treasure from the floor of their huts, and buried them by the roots of large trees in the neighborhood; and, if a sacred tree, they invoked protection in their prayers from the particular deity to which it was sacred. We see that Achan, with the shekels of silver and the wedge of gold, had also a "Babylonish garment;" and it is worthy of remark, that the lowest caste of Hindoos very generally place on all their festival attire, their fashion clothe, the embroidered cap of their children, and the bad-

with clay, and on busy them, or carry them about in their grain bags, for security, when constrained to move from place to place. And the sacred, therefore, chosen by Achan for securing his wealth, is precisely that which a soldier of a native army in the present day would select for their security; he, also, would have them "hid in his tent."

At the eighth chapter of Joshua and the thirty-first verse we read of the altar that Joshua built in Mount Ebal; "an altar of whole stones, over which no man hath lift up any iron." In Cutch, particularly, a province of Western India, to which I have had frequent occasion to draw the attention of the reader of these little papers, all the old temples, with their altars of incubber, are of piled stones of enormous weight and size, unsecured by cement, nor has any man "lift up any iron upon them," the sockets and ball-hinges of the heavy doors having been ground with stone in the blocks. These temples and altars were piled in India long anterior to the improved rules of architecture, and knowledge of the power of the arch introduced by the Mohammedans, after their landing at, and destruction of the Temple of Somnath, A. D. 1022; and the secret by which support was given to these piled temples, the perchance of many of which remain, with their side walls and altars, is now unknown.

In the thirty-second verse we read a direction to write "upon the stones a copy of the law of Moses." It deserves notice, as an especial species of record is of the remotest antiquity in India, and from the granite rocks of Girnar I have assisted in copying religious edicts ordered to be so engraven by King Asoka, who became converted by Buddhistical missionaries, and was so impressed by the value of the truths so taught that in several parts of India, as well as on the great pathway to the Girnar Mount, King Asoka caused to be written on the stones "a copy of the law," and calling on all men to disseminate them by similar memorials. These characters, though engraven 310 years before the Christian era, are yet fresh as from the chisel of the graver, and are in a character that has undergone no less than nine variations before it resolved itself into that of the present Sanscrit, a fact which, perhaps, conveys the best idea of the antiquity of the edicts. At the present day, no tool known in India has sufficient power to cut the Girnar granite, and sandstone is at much expense carried there to form steps to the Jain temples of the mount, but the cunning graver of old, who "wrote there upon the stones a copy of the law," wrote it with the ease with which the Egyptians wrote on the papyrus, for the characters are as regular and beautiful as the graving of a signet.

In the ninth chapter of Joshua and at the fourth and fifth verses we read of the *ruse* of the people of Gibeon. "They did work wilily, and went and made as if they had been ambassadors, and took old sacks upon their asses, and wine bottles old, and rent, and bound up; and old shoes and clouted upon their feet, and old garments upon them; and all the bread of their provision was dry and mouldy.

The deposed Ameers of Sindh when they urgently required money for any purpose were accustomed to send a man of authority to their principal mercantile city of Shikarpoor, to express, by any means, the amount required from the coffers of the wealthy merchants. These traders, Soucars and Banians, were Hindoo settlers, and the Ameer's servants armed with authority committed much cruelty in the fulfilment of their orders, making their religious prejudices the means of outrage and insult. The result was, of course, great terror among the Hindoo population, and every ingenious practice was resorted to in hopes of escaping the requisition.

I recollect passing through the room of the agency in which the Persian moonshee usually transacted business, when I was startled by a familiar voice kindly inquiring for me, but proceeding from a figure clothed in rags, and smeared with dirt, and looking like one of the lowest Sindhian cultivators.

Sookarum, the moonshee, laughed. "This is the Sect," he said, adding significantly, "the Ameer's vakeel arrived this morning."

He indeed it was. This man was the richest Hindoo merchant in the city of Shikarpoor, a man who generally called on me laden with rich brocade and Cashmere shawls, his small fingers still with jewels of enormous price. But the Sect was contained to seek refuge in disguise, and, although required to be present at the agency, negotiating the price of camels hair for the reserve of the Cutchee force, the people of the city believed him to have set out for Candahar, for he "did work wilily."

Other merchants disguised themselves as potters, and drove asses before them, and escaped from the city with "old sacks upon their asses," and "old garments upon them," and those who failed in such means sent from a garden without the town, praying for protection, being concealed there by the vakeel's people without food, with cows' hides hanging round their necks, and broken slippers on their feet,—an abomination to the Hindoos, the cow being sacred to them, and the hides of all animals unclean.

Of their "wine bottles, old, and rent, and bound up," it will be remembered that the "bottles" of the East are formed of the skins of animals, and either tied at the mouth with a leathern thong, by which, when empty, they are "bound up," or tarring a wooden plug to prevent the escape of the liquor. These bottles are made of all sizes, some at the soles, and of oval form; a camel rider has usually several of them swung from his saddle, and filled with water, as a provision against the chance of meeting with dry wells upon a journey. The water-bags are commonly formed of the entire skins of sheep, and through the circular openings of the part that corn-ed the four legs of the animal the water is poured as from spouts, these being secured by thongs, when not in requisition. The ordinary shoe worn by poor people and workmen in the East resembles the Roman sandal, and often the straps break or become worn, the wearer let them with cord, or sometimes use a wooden peg to replace a button, and probably, as the object of the Gibeon ambassadors was to appear poor, the "old shoes and clouted upon their feet," which they wore as they drove their asses before them, were sandals similar to those a travelling Arab seller would be seen with, entering an Indian village, repairs having been made with morsels of rich and rent until of the original shoe nothing remained but the thick, all-shapen sole.

At the twenty-sixth verse of the twenty-fourth chapter of Joshua, we read "And Joshua wrote these words in the Book of the law of God, and took a great stone, and set it up there under an oak."

The principal trees of India are all sacred to one or other of the persons of the Hindoo triad; as the *Bassia foondoon* to Brahma, the Creator; the *Ficus religiosus* to Wishnu, the Preserver; and the *Ficus indica* to Siva, the Destroyer. In addition to these great personages the supposed residence of the Deity as the universal Spirit, are worshipped in the form of snake, and the goddess Bowanee, the Indian Ceres, becomes an object of reverence to the cultivator, as the personification of fertility. Under all these grand trees, therefore, almost a village, or at least a hamlet, will, or near a general halting-place on the high-way, in a manger grove where abundant fruit is desired, or in a field where rich crops are hoped for,—"a great show" may be seen set up, "ready cut, and dedicated to a Hindoo deity. This stone is smeared with vermilion ground with oil, until it forms a pigment, and over the stone are set garlands of Indian jasmine buds, occasionally mingled with pomegranate and champa blossoms, strung on a cotton thread. In front of this great stone, resting against the sacred trees, is a second one, also smeared with vermilion, having a turbe on it, where oil is left burning during the night. At the town of every day's prime wastes the sacred stone, anoints it with fresh oil, and adorns it with newly-ground pigment and blooming garlands. It is not uncommon to see native women, attired in all their bravery, hand poised to hand, walking round and round these trees will measured trend, chanting elation-prayers for the health and safety of their offspring. And should a child be weak or ill, smitten with fever, or the like, the look of his parents, sorrow, she brings a lock of the child's hair, and tying it in a morsel of yellow or crimson cloth, fasten it among the leaves of the tree, and act which she feels relieves therein the powers of the deity to whom the tree is dedicated from the sickness of her offspring. But the most frequent offering is that of animals, and, although required to be present at the agency, negotiating the price of camels hair for the reserve of the Cutchee force, the people of the city believed him to have set out for Candahar, for he "did work wilily."

"Impossible," said the host. "What creature is this?"

"The guest shuddered. "*Peste!*" said he; "I do not wish in my old age to be hard on others. Who knows how the robber may have been tempted, and who knows what relations he may have—honest men, whom his crime would degrade for ever? Good heavens! if detected, it is the galleys, the galleys for life!"

"And what then?—the robber knew what he braved."

"But did his father know it?" cried the guest.

"A light broke upon my unhappy comrade in arms, and he struck his forehead by his hand. 'You turned pale at my son's sight—where did you ever see him before?' Speak!'

"Last night, on the road to Paris. The mask slipped aside. Call back my evidence!"

"The guest returned to Paris before dusk. The father conversed with his son on the subject of his studies; he followed him to his room seated him, he was in bed, and then was about to retire when the youth said, 'Father, you have forgotten your blessing.'

"The father went back, laid his hand on his boy's head, and prayed. He was credulous—fathers are so! He was pretended his friend had been deceived. He retired to rest, and fell asleep. He awoke in the night, and, by the light of a lamp, saw by his bed-side two muskets—"I felt,' said he, 'as if a voice had awakened me—a voice that said 'Rise and search.' I rose at once, struck a light, and went to my son's room. The door was locked. I burst it open, and found my son—no son—the bed not call aloud, lest I should rouse the servants. I went down the stairs—I opened the back door—passed to the stables. My own horse was there—not my son's. My horse weighed—it was old, like some fellow—and, strange, all things at Mount St. Jean'—I stole back, I crept into the shadow of the wall by my son's door, and extinguished my light. I felt as if I were a thief myself.'"

"Brother," interrupted my mother under her breath, "speak in your own words, not in that word-book talk." I knew not why, but it would shock me less."

The Captain nodded.

"Before day-break, my friend heard the back door open gently; a foot ascended the stairs—a key gently turned, and a young man stole at hand—the light glided through the dark into that chamber behind his unseen son.

"He heard the click of the tinder box; a light was struck; it spread over the room, but he lay still, and feigned to sleep. He saw the student's face, which was close at hand. The figure before him mused a moment or so motionless, and seemed to listen, for it turned to the right, to the left, its visage covered with the black ludicrous mask which is worn in carnivals. Slowly the mask was removed; could that be his son's face? the son of a state man?—the pale and ghastly with remorse! tears: the base drops stood on the brow; the eye was haggard and bloodshot. He looked as a coward looks when death stands before him.

"The youth walked, or rather skulked to the secretaire, unlocked it, opened a secret drawer placed within it the contents of his pockets and his frightful mask; the father approached softly, looked over his shoulders, and saw in the drawer the pearl-box embroidered with his friend's name. It was the box he had given the poor Hindoo at the opera, and, although required to be present at the agency, negotiating the price of camels hair for the reserve of the Cutchee force, the people of the city believed him to have set out for Candahar, for he "did work wilily."

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